

Charles Septimus Miall
Anti-Slavery, &c. &c. &c.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XI.—NEW SERIES, No. 280.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1851.

PRICE 6d.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE, which was announced for and intended to be held on Wednesday, March 26 (this evening), at the Literary Institution, Albion-square, Dalston, is unavoidably POSTPONED. It is expected to be held on Wednesday, April 9. Further particulars will be duly announced.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION SOIREE.

THE THIRD MONTHLY SOIREE for 1851 will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on MONDAY, the 7th April, at six o'clock, when EDWARD MIALL, Esq., will deliver a Lecture on "The Franchise, as an Instrument of the People's Training." The chair will be taken by Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., the PRESIDENT, at Seven o'clock. Tea and Coffee will be served on admission. To avoid disappointment, members are requested to make early application for tickets at the Rooms of the Association, 11, Poultry, price 1s. each. The Fourth Soiree will be on Wednesday, 21st May, when Mr. C. J. BUNTING, of Norwich, will deliver a Lecture. The Lectures are published as early as possible, and may be had of all booksellers. Those delivered by Mr. Hume, M.P., and Mr. Fox, M.P., have been issued.

By order of the Council,

Z. HUBBERTY, Secretary.

Offices, 11, Poultry, March 26, 1851.

TO GROCERS.

A YOUNG MAN of high respectability, who has been in business in a large town upwards of three years, has an excellent retail business to dispose of, and is anxious to meet with another in the South or Midland counties, as his residence on the North-east coast is too cold for his constitution. He has, by medical advice, determined to move. The advertiser would take a situation as foreman, or entirely to conduct a business for anyone in the above line. An elderly gentleman who wishes for an active partner, with the option of taking the whole business at a future day, will find the advertiser worthy of his confidence.

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THE CENSUS.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of the Deputies of the several Congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the Three Denominations, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, London, J. R. MILLS, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved,—

That, as the information sought by the Registrar-General respecting Dissenting Chapels and Schools is likely to prove extremely useful, it be recommended to the parties concerned to make the returns in the most efficient manner possible.

(Signed) J. R. MILLS, Chairman.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OFFICE, 29, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, HYDE PARK.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for the First Edition of a Quarter of a Million of the Small Catalogue, as also for the First Editions of the Illustrated, the German, and French Catalogues, should be sent in immediately, in order that they may be classified and printed forthwith.

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| 1. Insurance Offices. | 6. Places of Public Amusement. |
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THE SPEECH OF J. BRIGHT, Esq., M.P., In the House of Commons, on the 7th of February, on the Motion to bring in the

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

CORRECTED AND REVISED BY HIMSELF.

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The School was opened thirty years ago, and the most respectable references can be forwarded. As the usual Vacations are not given, and entrance and removal are untrammelled by the usual conditions, the School is a home for Pupils from distant parts. Terms, including every domestic and scholastic charge, Seven, Eight, Nine, or Ten Pounds per Quarter.

THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION, under a strong conviction of the necessity of endeavouring to counteract the injurious influence exerted by the prevalent tone of our general literature, in relation to the ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE STATE, propose bringing out, under the above general title, a series of Popular Works adapted for the School, the Cottage, the Drawing-room, and the Study, which, in addition to their intrinsic merits, shall be pervaded by the spirit of that principle to the realization of which the labours of the Association are directed.

THE LIBRARY FOR THE TIMES will include a HISTORICAL, a BIOGRAPHICAL, and a MISCELLANEOUS SERIES. The volumes, each of which will be complete in itself, will be handsomely printed in foolscap octavo, and will vary in thickness and price according to the importance of the subject. Occasionally they will be ILLUSTRATED with well-executed ENGRAVINGS.

On the First of May will be published, price One Shilling, **THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND** during the Reigns of HENRY VIII., EDWARD VI., and MARY.

To be followed, on the First of June, by **THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND** in the Reign of ELIZABETH.

Forming a Volume, entitled the CHURCH OF ENGLAND in the Reigns of the TUDORS.

Other Parts and Volumes will be devoted to the CHURCH OF ENGLAND in the Reigns of the STUARTS and of the HOUSE OF HANOVER.

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FOOTSTEPS OF OUR FOREFATHERS. By a MODERN NONCONFORMIST (with numerous Wood-Engravings).

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It is also proposed to issue a Series of ENGRAVINGS especially adapted for young persons, to be executed by the first artists, accompanied by descriptive letter-press. The First Sheet, containing Twelve Engravings, entitled "MARTYRS OF NONCONFORMITY IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH," will be published on the 10th of April, price 3d., and may also be had mounted on rollers, or framed and glazed.

The works will be published at the Offices of the Association, and may be had of all Booksellers.

To BOOKSELLERS.—Prospectuses and Showboards will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application. Agents wanted for the principal towns.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

4, Crescent, Blackfriars.

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The LADY DAY Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head Offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

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By order of the Board,
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GREAT EXHIBITION.

EXTRA ENGLISH SABBATH SERVICES for our own Countrymen in the Provinces, and also for our Friends from AMERICA, who may be Visitors to the Great Exhibition during the ensuing summer.

At a MEETING of a few GENTLEMEN convened at the Guildhall Hotel, on March 5, 1851, for the purpose of considering the desirableness of the above object, JAMES NISBET, Esq., in the chair; it was resolved:—

1. That it is highly desirable to make such provision, and to secure the use of Exeter Hall for the purpose.
2. That such services be conducted by accredited Evangelical Ministers of the several denominations.
3. That in order to meet the expenditure which will be incurred in the conduct of the projected Services, a Subscription be opened, and that Samuel Morley, Esq., be requested to undertake the office of Treasurer; and Mr. R. W. Cooke, the office of Secretary.
4. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect:—

Peto, S. M., Esq., M.P.	Tritton, Joseph, Esq.
Nisbet, James, Esq.	Martin, Marcus, Esq.
Hitchcock, G., Esq.	Groucock, R., Esq.
Kemp, G. T., Esq.	Sturt, H., jun., Esq.
Swaine, E., Esq.	Hamilton, W., Esq.
Spicer, James, Esq.	Finch, John, Esq.

As a large expenditure will be incurred in advertisements, the hire of the Hall, and the psalms and hymns to be provided for every Service, Subscriptions are respectfully solicited, and will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, a lay member of the Committee, or by the Secretary,

R. W. COOKE,
22, Broad-street, City.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED.

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The Committee have the pleasure to announce the following arrangement for the month of May:—

Sunday, 4th. Hon. & Rev. R. W. NOEL. Rev. T. BINNEY.
" 11th. Rev. Dr. BEAUMONT. Rev. W. BROCK.
" 18th. Rev. J. ALDIS. Rev. G. SMITH.
" 25th. Rev. Dr. HAMILTON. Rev. J. STOUGHTON.

Services, 11 o'clock in the morning, half-past 6 in the evening. Future arrangements will be duly announced.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF ALL NATIONS.

NOTICE to Persons intending to provide ACCOMMODATION for VISITORS to LONDON during the Great Exhibition, as Lodgings, Suites of Apartments, and Furnished Houses, Hotels, and Boarding Houses.—The CLASSIFIED REGISTER of HOUSES is fast FILLING UP. Those requiring space must apply immediately.

The charge for insertion of any species of accommodation will be 2s. 6d. for a notice not exceeding thirty words (this charge includes the Advertisement Duty of 1s. 6d.); insertion of from thirty to fifty words, 3s. 6d.

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15, Sydney-place, City-road, London, Sept. 30th 1850.

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G. RICHARDS.

Great Grimsby, Oct. 10th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—I hasten to acknowledge the thanks I feel due to you. I think the public ought to be aware that there is such a valuable remedy as your Cough Jujube Lozenges. My son, ever since he returned from sea, has been afflicted with shortness of breath and violent cough, whenever he went out in the cold air; he had taken a very few when the symptoms became relieved, and I have no doubt but that soon he will lose the cough, as he seems already so astonishingly better.

Please send me another box that I may have them in the house, for I shall recommend them to all my friends.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick Brothers.

MARTHA SMITH.

Windsor, August, 7th 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have been afflicted for many years with what my doctor calls bronchitis. I took your Lozenges for four days, and I may say that I am almost cured, they seemed so much to relieve my breathing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant

THOMAS STONE

To Messrs. Warrick, Brothers, Garlick-hill, London.

39, Curtain-road, Sept 19th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to certify how much benefit your Cough Jujube Lozenges have been to me. I have been troubled with an asthmatic cough for a very long time. I have tried everything, and found nothing give me so much relief. I have recommended them to an aunt of mine, who had a most troublesome cough for years, and I have no doubt she will be as much obliged as I am for the good they have done.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To Messrs. Warrick Brothers,

3, Garlick-hill, Upper Thames-street.

J. GIBBS.

Commercial-road, Oct. 4th, 1850.

Gentlemen,—Having been troubled from childhood with a winter cough, I always look forward with anxiety to this time of year, fearing, from experience, that when once my cough begins, it will abide with me until the spring. My cough, as usual, began with the change in the weather, but having been advised by a friend to try your Lozenges, I did so, and after taking one box my cough left me—a most unusual thing—and has not returned. If you think my experience will induce others to seek the same benefits I have derived from the use of your Lozenges, you are at perfect liberty to publish this.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Messrs. Warrick, Garlick-hill.

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	POLITICAL:—
"Talbot, and England's Right" 237	Summary 246
A State-Church Mirrored by Law 237	Crumbs of Comfort 246
Revival of the Anti-Papal Agitation 238	Land in Sight 247
Religious Intelligence 239	Temperance Conference, & Intended Demonstration 251
Correspondence 240	Ireland 251
Gavazzi on the Absurdity of a Member of Parliament 240	Foreign and Colonial News 252
Mirror of Parliament 241	Law, Police, &c. 253
Postscript:—Conclusion of the Adjourned Debate 245	Literature 253
Minority of Ninety-Five on the Second Reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill 246	Court, Official, & Personal News 254
	Gleanings 254
	Births, Marriages, Deaths 254
	Money Market, &c. 255
	The Gazette 255
	Markets 255
	Advertisements 256

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

"TALBOT, AND ENGLAND'S RIGHT!"

WHILST the House of Commons is discussing with fearful prolixity, the encroachments of the Papacy, and with fruitless toil is rearing, as the best breakwater which Whig wisdom can devise, a measure to prohibit the assumption by the Romish hierarchy of territorial titles—whilst a considerable proportion of the English people are muttering their disgust at such trifling, and are calling for some more efficient protection of the national Protestantism—whilst public business is brought to a stand-still over a bill of Lord John Russell's which it is doubtful whether he will be able to pass, and which, if he do pass, it is certain he will never put in force—events are occurring one after another which seem as if intended to point out the direction in which legislation should proceed, and to prove how ready our rulers are, under episcopal prompting, to postpone the tangible to the nominal, the substantial good they might do to the comparatively worthless thing they are labouring to do. The case of *Metairie v. Wiseman* was one of these—that of Miss Augusta Talbot is another.

The story of Miss Talbot, so far as it has yet been made public, is pregnant with instruction. She is the daughter of the late Hon. George Henry Talbot, half-brother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, who is well known as a Roman Catholic peer. Charles, late Earl of Shrewsbury, bequeathed to this girl and her brother £30,000 each—and, by a gift of survivorship, the brother having died, Miss Augusta Talbot became entitled to the whole £60,000 and accumulations, which it is calculated will place at her disposal on attaining her majority little short of £80,000. Her mother, it seems, the widow of the late Hon. G. H. Talbot, married again to the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and during her life-time, Miss Talbot, who had been made a ward in Chancery, was assigned to her custody. Mrs. Berkeley, however, died in 1841, her daughter being then ten years old, and Miss Talbot then went to reside with the present Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, by whom she was placed for education at a convent called "The Lodge" at Taunton. Her education having been completed, she was introduced to society, and seems to have produced "a sensation." And now commences that portion of her history which, as throwing some light upon Roman ecclesiastical tactics, excites the public interest. The Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury left this country for the continent, and Miss Talbot returned to the convent. In a petition to the House of Commons signed by the Hon. C. F. Berkeley, it was stated that the young lady was there as a postulant, that in September, 1851, her year of probation would expire, when she was finally to take the vows of a nun, and her large fortune would thenceforth cease to be hers, and become the property of the convent, or be otherwise employed to advance the interests of the Church of Rome—that he, though the stepfather of Miss Talbot, was deprived of all communication with her, and that his daughter, her nearest female relative, was not allowed to cultivate the relations natural to persons so connected.

Mr. Reynolds, member for Dublin, denied that Miss Talbot was at "the Lodge" as a postulant—but in a letter to the *Times* Dr. Hendren stated that he, as the ecclesiastical superior of the convent, was applied to in reference to this case, and that as Miss Talbot could not be received there other than as a postulant—that is, as one intended to become, in due time, a nun, if properly qualified—she herself "wrote a most earnestly-supplicating letter" to be admitted as such, and, "accordingly, she was admitted somewhere about the beginning of September." Dr. Hendren, titular Bishop of Clifton, was, of course, very virtuously ignorant of, and indifferent about, the property—and yet, by a slip of his pen, he let out that he knew more than he had professed, and that the Roman Catholic Church wanted large pecuniary gifts. This made the case look rather suspicious—but on Saturday, in the Court of Chancery, a petition of Miss Augusta Talbot was presented, in which she distinctly states, that she never was a postulant, and never went to the convent with a view of being one, and in which she intimates, not less distinctly, her desire to come up to town and enter into society. Here, then, is a young lady saved from the misery of a life of seclusion, and £80,000, her property, rescued from the gripe of ecclesiastics, chiefly because she was fortunate enough to be a ward in Chancery, and, therefore, able to appeal to a powerful protector. We wonder how many, who have not possessed this advantage, are, at this moment, within this kingdom of England, bitterly but fruitlessly bewailing their lost liberties and fortunes, whom law ought to have effectually shielded from so hard a fate!

Looking at the various statements which have appeared of this case, it is impossible to avoid a suspicion that Miss Talbot has been made a victim partly of coercion, and partly of deceit. The Lord Chancellor stated in Court on Saturday, that an order had been made granting the custody of the young lady to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, with a view to her going abroad with them, and that she had been left in a convent without the previous leave of the Court having been obtained for that purpose, and that he, in whose guardianship Miss Talbot had been placed, had not only not consented to her return to the convent, but was not aware of such a step having been taken until informed of the fact. It is clear, too, that whilst Dr. Hendren, the "ecclesiastical superior" of "the Lodge," and all the members of the community resident in that place of seclusion, regarded Miss Talbot as a postulant, and dealt with her as if anxious to take the veil, she looked upon herself as occupying no such unenviable position, and never entered the house with the view of becoming a nun. The Lord Chancellor darkly hints at some arrangements for marriage having been broken off with his consent, and the *Times* insinuates that the lady was consigned to the nunnery by "those who should have afforded her support and protection," in order to force her into the arms of a man whom she cordially detested. This makes the case still worse. Is it possible that in England, in 1851, a young and highly-connected female, a ward of Chancery, moreover, should have submitted to her as an alternative, from which there appeared to her no way of escape, to take a loathed husband, or to be shut up for life in a nunnery? One such instance speaks volumes. Whilst law does not interpose to prevent such things as these, and put a stop to these unjust methods of building up Roman Catholic power, of what earthly use is it to spend two months in an attempt to carry through a measure which protects nothing but the exclusive right of our Anglican hierarchy to territorial titles?

Catch our bishops, if you can, suggesting legislative interposition when the liberty of the subject merely is desired! See, now, whether they will show any sensitive anxiety for Protestantism, excited by such cases as those of M. Carré and Miss Talbot! Do not the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London deplore the existence of Romanistic tendencies among the clergy of the Establishment, and have they not loudly de-

nounced them, since the commencement of the Anti-Papal uproar? Did not Lord John, their obsequious puppet, in his Durham letter, declare, that here, rather than in the insolence of the Roman Pontiff, he saw somewhat to alarm him? And yet, what does the Church demand at the hands of Parliament? Surer safeguards against ecclesiastical importunities at the bedside of the moribund wealthy? No! A strict surveillance over religious houses, and frequent inspection of them, to prevent the detention therein of the unwilling, and to prohibit the absorption of their pecuniary rights? No! A purification of the Reformed Church from persons and practices that have a manifest tendency to Rome? Not a bit of it. No! this is not the matter which lies nearest the heart of our Protestant hierarchy. No, no! But they come forward and ask—what? Why, a bill to prevent any one assuming titles and pretences of jurisdiction similar to their own. Oh! most wise and disinterested guardians of the Protestant faith! Oh! most noble and far-seeing Parliament, that submits in blind servility to their dictation! Oh! most intelligent and religious people of England, that fancy the Establishment over which these men preside, the great bulwark of Protestantism! Well, let others shout, if they will, for Sumner and the rights of the bishops and clergy—we think, if cry we must have, a much more sensible one is that borrowed from our great dramatist, and prefixed as a title to this article; viz., "*Talbot, and England's right!*"

A STATE-CHURCH MIRRORED BY LAW.

THE darkest chapter of human history is that which exhibits the advantage which man has taken of his fellow man, by playing on his religious sentiment and susceptibilities with a view to selfish purposes. Our original relationship to the Supreme, our conscious guilt, our yearnings after peace, our hope or dread of immortality, have supplied the materials in all ages, out of which lust of power or love of lucre have woven webs of superstition strong enough to enthrall the race. Wherever a distinct class have assumed to themselves an exclusive right to act as attorneys between man and God, and to conduct all important transactions between them, they have invariably, and, as we think, inevitably, under any theological system, "made void the truth of God by their traditions," and have obstructed progress by stifling the desire for it. State-Churchism, therefore, in the annals of all countries, exhibits the same essential features—arrogance, fraud, and intolerance on the part of the priesthood—cowering servility, credulity, and slavery on the part of the people.

The Church of England, like every other national church, gives itself a high character—especially for its benignity of spirit. They who have studied ecclesiastical history know what value is to be set on this self-commendation. It is not every one, however, that is competent to discern clearly the workings of the State-church principle in the mass of materials which such history supplies. Hence, it was certainly a happy thought to track the footsteps of the Church through the statute-book of the realm. Its path may be seen here without mistake—its true character is mirrored back without distortion or exaggeration. He to whom this thought occurred, has given it a worthy embodiment. We have just risen from the perusal of Mr. Muscutt's *Church Laws*,* and frequently, nay, habitually as we have had the subject under our notice, we never saw it portrayed in a more vivid and truthful sketch than in this book. Calm himself, almost to a fault, the writer collects and combines together from the Statutes of England, and from the Canons which they recognise and enforce, all those pencil-touches, if we may be allowed the expression, which go to make up a complete picture of this much-lauded institution.

* The History of Church Laws in England, from A.D. 602 to A.D. 1850. By EDWARD MUSCUTT, author of "The History and Power of Ecclesiastical Courts." London: Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street Without.

And, truly, it needs no colouring to make it a damning one.

We cannot do our readers a better service than by giving them a brief outline of the contents of this work. The author first of all discriminates the various kinds of Church laws—Roman law, Canon law, Statute and Common law, and theological compilations having legal sanctions—and gives a brief but sufficient historical account of each. He then produces a sort of *catalogue raisonné* of Church laws in relation to *things civil*—including sacrilege, sanctuaries, exemption of priests from civil authority, and special protection extended over them, benefit of clergy, regalia, professions and trades, judicial powers in secular things, tithes, taxation, &c., &c. Church laws in relation to *things spiritual* are next passed in review before us, wherein we see what the National Church has done by legal sanctions and appliances to extirpate heathenism, to establish Christianity and incorporate it with monarchy, to secure Church unity, to control religious opinions, or to release them from control, to govern the priesthood, to prescribe religious ceremonies, to enforce uniformity, to exact pecuniary support, and to exercise ecclesiastical discipline. Lastly, we are presented with a digest of Church laws in relation to *things mixed*, or partly secular and partly spiritual—wherein the following topics are illustrated by reference to legal authority—namely, the relative position of Church and State, legal status of the clergy, supremacy, appointment of bishops, episcopal sees, Church property, convocation, benefices, simony, and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Mr. Muscutt does not profess to express his opinions on Church polity, and his own observations are intended merely as links to connect together the several subjects introduced. All the facts and principles which tend to exhibit, from national authentic records, the phases through which Christianity has passed in this country, he has given "in the words of the laws themselves." This renders the work especially valuable, because completely trustworthy. A more serviceable manual for men anxious to promulgate Anti-state-church principles it would be impossible to find. The method adopted has succeeded in combining historic interest with legal precision. It offers the reader the pith of Church laws, without giving him the trouble of research. He may peruse the volume, exact as it is in legal lore, with the same charm as would be excited by an ecclesiastical romance. For ourselves, having once dipped into it, we were disinclined to lay it down until we had gone through it.

We cannot agree with Mr. Muscutt as to the origination of all Church property in individual beneficence—and if the bulk of tithe property, called into existence by the inclosure of waste and common lands, cannot be traced up to State law as its source, certain we are it cannot have been created by grants or bequests. We do not now intend to re-argue a point into the examination of which we entered pretty fully about two years ago. But this is but a minor blemish—and we mention it only in the hope that if the work reaches a second edition, the author will see reason to remove it. The book is one which we can cordially recommend to the study of our friends, as exhibiting most vividly, in the glass of law, Canon, Statute, and Common, the true form and features of the English Church Establishment.

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-PAPAL AGITATION.

The case of Miss Talbot—the petition respecting which, the *Spectator* suspects, was brought forward less on her behalf than on that of the Ministry—has given a sharp fillip to the reviving agitation; instead of simply rendering support to such a measure as Mr. Lacey's bill "for preventing the forcible detention of females in religious houses," the provisions of which it may be as well here to summarize. It is proposed to enact that six or more justices of the peace be empowered to visit every registered religious house twice in every year, and to remove any inmate desirous to leave, the latter to be placed for one month, if she requests, with the matron of the parish workhouse, to be treated as an inmate of the family, not as a pauper. The superior of every unregistered house to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and any obstruction placed in the way of the visitors, or any concealment of any part of the house, to be so considered. A full list of the inmates, their names, residences, &c., to be kept at each house for the use of the visitors.

Dr. Cumming, with his usual zealous alertness, sent to the *Times* on Wednesday a copy of the curse provided by the "Roman Pontifical" on all who attempt to rescue a nun, and pronounced over the poor victim at her consecration:—"May he be cursed in his house and out of it; may he be cursed in the city and in the country, cursed in waking and sleeping, cursed in eating and drinking, cursed in walking and sitting; may his flesh and his bones be cursed, and from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head may he have no health"—and so on, too dreadful to repeat.

A day or two later, Dr. Hendren, the new Bishop of Clifton, wrote to the *Times* as the ecclesiastic specially concerned in Miss Talbot's seclusion. He admits the fact of her immense fortune, but declares that she was herself desirous of becoming a postulant,

and that he and the nuns were reluctant to receive her, lest they should be supposed to have an evil eye upon "worldly advantages." Mr. Berkeley, her step-father, he insinuates, never looked after her, till he thought of recovering the property; and, being "in no way entitled to interfere," "will not be allowed to see her again, that is, to tease and vex her—of that he may be sure!" Miss Talbot knows full well, and so does, or may or ought to know, every one who talks or writes on such subjects, that "she is at perfect liberty, in conscience as well as by law, to leave the convent any day she may feel so inclined. It is utterly false to say that next September, or at any other time, she will be compelled to put on the 'white veil.' It is equally false to say that in September, 1852, or at any other time, she will be compelled to put on the 'black veil.' If, indeed, she chooses to put on the said black veil, then she will not be free in conscience to leave the convent; that is, it cannot be allowed her to violate the solemn promises she will then have made to God." The Church has made every possible provision against compelling or alluring anyone into a convent—according to authorities, which he quotes. The bishop who consecrates, must first personally ascertain from the nun that her act is perfectly voluntary. Wicked men, of course, have violated this law, as they have all others; but he (the bishop) is not sorry to have "this opportunity of explaining a subject which is continually misunderstood by fools, and mis-represented by knaves." The *Times* ignores the "Bishop of Clifton," but deals most unceremoniously with Dr. Hendren, saying plainly, that between Miss Talbot, the nuns, and himself, the fool and knave may be found. His letter is "a fearful specimen of jesuitry and deception"—the whole case, "the first-fruit of our new Vatican bishops." What has passed respecting the affair in Parliament and the law courts will be seen under appropriate headings.

Apocryphal of convents, it is only justice to advert here to a scandal which even religious journals have shown a discreditable avidity in circulating. The story was, that one of the ladies of Clapham Convent had been delivered of a child, a surgeon of the neighbourhood, in the confidence of the sisterhood, having acted as accoucheur. The *Weekly Dispatch* gives the following as the result of an inquiry, acquiesced in by the ecclesiastical superior of the establishment in question:—

There is attached to the chapel of the convent a lay committee of ladies, who visit the Catholic poor of the district, and administer relief and consolation. In one of these visitations a lady (Miss B.) had her attention directed to a young woman, residing within a few doors of the convent, as a stranger to the neighbourhood, and who had been noticed for her frequent outbursts of grief, as well as being in an advanced state of pregnancy. Miss B. learned that she was of respectable family, and had left her home to save her friends the shame. Miss B. proffered to make arrangements for her accouchement, and the young woman gratefully accepted her services. The medical man was accordingly engaged, and the whole case of the patient, family connexion, and other circumstances, related to him in confidence, out of regard to the feelings of the unhappy woman. In a few days, and at midnight, the surgeon was sent for by a messenger from the convent. The messenger gave the instructions to the medical man's boy, and he—knowing the applicant to be a servant at the nunnery—magnified the matter into the certainty that his master had to attend a labour at the convent. This, it is now proved, was the basis of the allegation; and the mystery attending the case, fortified those who for some weeks refused anything like an explanation, even by the medical man, himself a member of the Church of England. The result was, that the young lady, for such by her education and family she really is, when convalescent, expressed a wish to become a convert, and several times waited upon the clergyman of the chapel, the Rev. Father de Held, for that purpose. At the earnest request, however, of Miss B., a communication was made with the family, and a complete reconciliation was effected, and expedited, by the repugnance of the parents to their daughter embracing the Roman Catholic faith. Such are the particulars of a case which, if at once explained, would have spared much scandal.

On Wednesday, Lord Ashley, accompanied by a deputation of clergy and laity, presented an address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, signed by 239,860 members of the Church. The memorialists attributed the Papal assumptions mainly to Tractarian principles and practices. They reminded his Grace that his immediate predecessor, when these evils were supposed to be yet repressible by mild remedies, issued an admonition to the whole Church on the subject of rubrical observances, which exercised, for a time, a very salutary influence. They now implore his Grace to "take all such measures as the constitution of our Church has provided for the rectifying of evils, and for supplying the masses of our population with Protestant ministrations, and for protecting them against the seductions and contamination of Popish delusions." The Archbishop, in his reply, says that he cordially agrees with the sentiments of the address, and believes "that the bold and open maintenance of the distinctive doctrines of the Reformation, which are the doctrines of the gospel, will be the surest safeguard against Romish error at home, and Romish usurpation abroad." Tractarian practices have been introduced with no approval on the part of his colleagues on the Episcopal Bench, "though in many instances, through the uncertainty of rubrics, and the intricacies of ecclesiastical law, power has been wanting to prevent or prohibit them." But the community at large, which is naturally alarmed at these indications of a return to principles which the nation has renounced, may rest assured "that I, and those united with me in the government of the Church, discountenance the usages to which you allude, and

are anxious to repress them by such means as are within our power."

On Thursday a deputation of laymen had an interview with Sir George Grey, at the Home Office, to present an address to her Majesty against Papal aggression and Tractarian innovations. Lord Ashley, in presenting the address, stated that it had been signed by 63 Peers, 108 members of the House of Commons, and by 321,240 other lay members of the Church of England, all of whom had signed their own names, with their residences affixed.

The *Morning Advertiser*, under the portentous heading, "Great anti-Papal League," reports that, yesterday week, a number of noblemen, gentlemen, clergymen, and Dissenting ministers, met in Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi. The names specified are those of the Earl of Ducie, Lord Ashley, Sir Culling Eardley Smith, the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, the Revs. W. W. Champneys, Edward Auriol, T. R. Birks, Drs. Morison, Campbell, Bunting, Beecham, and Dr. Steane. "The meeting lasted three hours, and was characterised throughout by the greatest unanimity and cordiality. It was resolved that duly organized and most energetic measures shall be forthwith adopted in order to enter the arena with the hosts of Popery."

The "Protestant inhabitants of Southwark" met on Wednesday last; Mr. John Vickers in the chair. Mr. Apsley Pellatt moved the first resolution, expressing dissatisfaction with the Government measure. Mr. Thwaites deprecated all legislation on the subject, and Messrs. Townsend and Clarke embodied that opinion in an amendment. Great confusion is described as having prevailed, but nothing like a report of the speeches in opposition is given. The amendment was declared to be lost. The Rev. W. Curling moved a petition calling on Parliament to pass a bill which should not only forbid, under sufficient penalties, the titles and jurisdiction now claimed by Romish ecclesiastics, but also prevent them from carrying out their system by means of their "execrable canon law" in this country—to suppress Jesuit houses, to inquire into all conventual establishments, and to withdraw their aid to the College of Maynooth. A Roman Catholic gentleman again attempted remonstrance, but was put down; and the meeting concluded with three cheers for Protestantism.—The parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, met on Monday night. Mr. J. C. Evans, barrister, was among the speakers. Considerable opposition was encountered, but resolutions were passed asserting danger to civil and political as well as religious rights in the proceedings of the Pope, demanding a strong legislative enactment, and authority for private persons as well as the Attorney-General to prosecute offending ecclesiastics and other emissaries of Rome.—Nottingham and Glasgow have also had their meetings. The citizens of the latter crowded, on Wednesday last, the largest hall in Scotland. Drs. Macleod, King, and Buchanan, were the principal speakers. The petition resolved upon prayed the Legislature to "withdraw from the Church of Rome that national encouragement and support which it now receives from the public funds and otherwise—to place all convents and nunneries, and other similar institutions of the Roman Catholic Church, under regular public inspection—to amend the laws of Mortmain, and generally to resist the aggressive spirit of Popery."

Messrs. HUME AND BRIGHT ON THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH AGITATION.—The Secretary of the Scottish Anti-state-church Conference has received letters from Mr. Hume, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P. Mr. Hume, after referring to parliamentary matters, says:—

The cause of the Voluntary Church shall not be forgotten, but pray, do advise the members of the Conference, if their organization is to be of any value, to remember the precept that ought to regulate the conduct of all Christians—"To do unto others as they desire others to do to them." Charity, charity! Of the speeches in the Conference I have much to complain; but Mr. Kerrow's is quite to the point! What right have Dissenters to join in the cry against any other class of Dissenters?

Mr. Bright, after mentioning the care with which he had read the report of the meeting of the Conference, and the delight which he felt with the course taken, says:—

I would not have adopted a title declaring hostility to the State Church. I think the "Anti-state-church Associations" all wrong in this point. Such a title creates hostility in the minds of all who are prejudiced in favour of Establishments. I should prefer a title referring more to your principles, as "The Voluntary Church Association," or something of that kind. "Church Emancipation Society" I think a good name, and rather inviting examination than hostility. As to your mode of action, I don't think you should trust entirely or much to lectures, for those you want to reach will not come. The Press is your great weapon. You should have a publication committee, consisting of mere laymen than ministers, in order to keep its action free from sacerdotal influences; this committee should republish, in a cheap form, such works as suit their views and the objects of the association. Mr. Baptist Noel's "Essay on Church and State" should be abridged, retaining all the facts and arguments in a concise form, and brought out at a shilling; and it would have a great circulation, and do much good. I think you would find in "Dymond's Essays on Morality" some chapters on State Churches, which you might circulate with great advantage. I think them well qualified to influence the minds of a religious people, to whom you are proposing to appeal. Then you should have written a small volume, giving a comparison of religious exertions in the United States, and in this country, taken from various authors who have written on America, and showing how America does without a State-church, and how free the legislature is from religious questions, and how education is universal, chiefly because religion is free. You should not only republish works already in circulation, but also prepare new ones; and you should have all your works reviewed by every review, and magazine, and newspaper that will admit favourable or impartial notices of them. You should try to win, by kindness, the sincere men of the "Free Church." I wish you all success. Anything I can do in Parliament, or out of it, shall not be wanting.

CLERICAL CONSISTENCY AT CHICHESTER.—We have referred more than once to the refusal of a clergyman named Kenrick to bury a highly respected

Dissenting minister, even at the injunction of his bishop. The same rev. gentleman has since refused to read the service over a poor lunatic girl who committed suicide, and who was consequently interred without prayer or benediction. The Town-council have taken up the subject.

THE JUDGES NOT AT CHURCH.—The Judges on the Western Circuit did not go in state to Dorchester Church on Sunday week, and the law reporter of the *Times* severely lectures them in consequence:—

In such times as these (their lordships are told), all persons in authority are absolutely called upon strictly to show their respect for religion and the Church; there should be no doubt or hesitation; every opportunity should be taken of attending the Church in the most solemn and public manner, and especially when it is in accordance with ancient custom. The Royal Proclamation against vice and immorality is always read in open court on the first day of the assizes, and in that "all persons are strictly charged and commanded to attend divine worship on the Lord's-day, upon pain of the Royal displeasure, and with being proceeded against with the utmost rigour that might be by law." There is a sufficient desire abroad to get rid of high offices, and to treat those in authority with disrespect, without the parties themselves assisting to bring their offices into disrepute.

It is admitted that Weymouth is a more pleasant town on Sundays than is Dorchester, and that it is not comfortable to sit in church with a heavy wig and scarlet robes—but the excuse is not allowed.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.—A correspondent of the *Leicester Mercury*, after describing the formation of a "clothing club," at a village not one hundred miles from the Normanton railway station, under the auspices of the resident clergyman, appends the following statement:—"A poor labouring man, with a young family, had his weekly payment returned, and was most unceremoniously turned out of the club, for the heinous crime of going to a Dissenting place of worship; and all those who dare to commit such a crime are punished in like manner. Another great injustice is done to them, in that the ticket is only available at certain shops (of course, those belonging to Churchmen), thus compelling them to buy the articles at such a price as the favoured shop-keeper chooses, and depriving other tradesmen of customers that a fair and open competition would bring them."

AN EXACTING CLERGYMAN.—The *Kendal Mercury* tells the following story:—"As a tithe-payer in a certain parish in the diocese of C— was engaged in conversation in a market town not many miles from the beautiful town of Keswick, the reverend vicar (who, by the bye, enjoys benefices to the amount of nearly £1,000 per annum) tapped him on the shoulder, and thus accosted him, 'I—I believe you owe me a halfpenny.' 'I do,' was the reply; 'when your man was collecting we could neither of us make the change exact. I do not happen to have a halfpenny now either; but here is a penny, perhaps you may have a halfpenny.' The vicar took it, and, after eyeing the mighty piece of coin for a short time, replied, 'I really have not a halfpenny either, but, however, a halfpenny can make very little difference to you; and, slipping the penny into his pocket, he walked away.'"

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN AUSTRALIA.—There has just been printed a Parliamentary document containing the copy of a letter from the Lord Bishop of Sydney to Sir C. Fitzroy, the Governor, in relation to the rank or precedence of bishops appointed by the Pope within her Majesty's Australian dominions. Sir Robert Inglis obtained the document. On the 22nd of May last, the Bishop of Sydney addressed the Governor, and concluded as follows:—

The right and full power of her Majesty to bestow rank and precedence upon any of her subjects, and therefore upon Romish ecclesiastics, regarded as individuals, and not as a class or order of men, cannot be doubted or questioned, if this prerogative be exercised by the customary forms of grants for such purposes; but the question I am compelled to raise is, whether directions issued not expressly in the name of her Majesty are in force to invest the Pope with the sovereign prerogative of conferring, even virtually, rank and precedence at his own will upon his nominees, and in virtue only of his nomination, within this realm.

At the end of July, the Governor enclosed the letter to Earl Grey, which was received on the 4th of January. No answer had been returned to the letter or despatch, and both arrived in this country when the agitation against Papal aggression was rife.

DR. HAMILTON'S MONUMENT.—We have great pleasure in stating, that the above monument has been erected this week, and constitutes a very prominent feature in the grounds appropriated to the Woodhouse Cemetery, Leeds, being above 23 feet in height, and covering a space of about seven feet square at the base. It is a chaste and beautiful classical structure, composed of base or pedestal supporting four Grecian Doric columns, 6 feet 6 inches high, surmounted by an appropriate architrave, frieze, and cornice, &c. The architrave is ornamented with guttæ, or drops, the triglyphs usually placed over them in the frieze are omitted, and sculptured representations of the cross, a book, and olive branches entwined and tied by ribbons, substituted instead. The four angles are ornamented with honeysuckles and hanging wreaths. On the top of the pedestal, in the centre of the space between the columns, is placed a large and massive urn, partly covered by drapery. The base, or pedestal, is 7 feet square, and seven feet six inches in height, composed of plinth, base, dado, and cornice, with projections at the angles panelled on the face, and an inverted torch cut on them, symbolical of death. The dado on the four sides of the pedestal has projecting tablets for inscription. The monument has been erected from the design prepared by Mr. J. Dobson, architect, and executed in cleansed stone from Park Spring Quarries, by Mr. George Hogg, builder, of this town.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TRIUMPHANT REFUSAL OF A CHURCH-RATE.—A crowded vestry-meeting was held at the parish church of Leighton Buzzard, Beds, on Thursday, for the purpose of levying a church-rate to defray the expenses of prosecuting the chapel-wardens of the hamlets for not collecting the rates required for the repairs of the mother church. As the attendants at the churches or chapels-of-ease at Heath, Billington, Stanbridge, and Egginton, honourably meet the local expenses of their respective places of worship, —moreover, as the Heath inhabitants, both Church and Dissenters, have just raised a considerable sum by voluntary contributions to clear their chapel-of-ease from debt, they justly objected to be taxed for the support of the parish church. The sensible inhabitants of the town of Leighton sympathized with the villagers, and after a spirited discussion and exposure of the injustice of the proposed rate, it was rejected by an overwhelming majority; notwithstanding the church-wardens demanded a poll. At the close of the two days' poll, the majority against the rate was 245!

AN EXAMPLE FOR DISSENTING MINISTERS.—At the Town-council meeting, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday last, a memorial was presented by Mr. Thomas Gray, from the committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Religious Freedom Society, asking the Council not to grant a lease of ground to build a national school at Walker for 75 years at the nominal rent of 2s. 6d. a-year, the estimated value being £8 a-year. The following were the reasons given:—

1. That so long as the Council impose rates upon the burgesses, every grant made by the Corporation is virtually a tax upon them; and that it is unjust, since the burgesses are of all denominations, to tax them for the benefit of any one.
2. That even if precedents exist, it is still unjust to the bodies which do not ask and cannot accept such grants; and your memorialists pray that the practice may be discontinued.
3. That the fact of the Corporation being landowners at Walker, does not affect the foregoing arguments, since they are but trustees for the burgesses at large, and not in the position of an individual landlord.

Your memorialists therefore pray that as, on the 3rd of February, 1841, the Council refused, by a majority of 32 to 21, an application for a subscription of £5 5s. a-year to the St. John's National School, you will now refuse to confirm the aforesaid lease, except at a rent fully equal to the real value of the land.

Signed on behalf, and by the direction of the Committee,
THOMAS POTTINGER, Chairman.

The memorial was referred to the Finance Committee.

AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ALDERMAN.—We are happy to find, says the *Bristol Examiner*, that the town council have elected Robert Leonard, Esq., to the Aldermanic chair, vacant by the decease of Mr. Harley. This is the first instance of the appointment of a Liberal Alderman in Bristol. Some objection was made to Mr. Leonard, on the ground that he was an Anti-state-church man; but notwithstanding this grave disqualification, Mr. Leonard was elected by a majority of three. We may state, however, that Mr. Leonard is not a member of the Anti-state-church Association. An Anti-state-churchman he must be, to be a consistent Dissenter; but it is well known that this gentleman eschews the antagonistic spirit. He delights in the *sauveur in modo*, though he always manifests the *fortiter in re*. Mr. Leonard is a Melancthon rather than a Luther, and his high character both as a citizen and a Christian eminently qualify him to adorn the high position he is called to occupy.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND SIR B. HALL.—The hon. member for Marylebone having addressed a long letter to the Bishop of London respecting the Puseyite practices at Well-street chapel, received the next day the following curt reply:—

Sir B. Hall having thought proper, in the last session of Parliament, publicly to call in question the Bishop of London's veracity, will not be surprised if the Bishop declines making any communication to him on the subject of his letter.

London-house, March 21.

Sir Benjamin promptly rejoined—

9, Great Stanhope-street, Saturday, March 22, 1 o'clock.

Sir B. Hall has this moment received the Bishop of London's letter of yesterday's date. Sir B. Hall desires that the Bishop of London will without delay inform him when and upon what subject he "called in question the Bishop of London's veracity." Sir B. Hall has not the least desire to continue a correspondence with the Bishop of London upon the subject of his former letter. He wrote to the Bishop of London at the request of his constituents, and no doubt some of that body will demand that answer to themselves which the Bishop declines to send to their representative.

The Bishop furnished the desired information at once—

If Sir Benjamin Hall will take the trouble of referring to the reports of the debates which took place in the House of Commons on the 8th and 15th of July, 1850, he will find, that in speaking of the Bishop of London's return of his income, made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, he inquired how it was "possible to suppose the Bishop's statement to be correct?" and that, on the 15th, Mr. Goulburn having read to the House a letter from the Bishop, positively asserting the correctness of that return, Sir B. Hall, instead of retracting the imputation which he had cast upon the Bishop, assigned a fresh reason for considering the return to be a "fallacious return."

London-house, March 22.

So much of the correspondence was published in the *Observer* of Sunday. The next morning the *Times* copied it, with the speech in question, which Sir Benjamin had transcribed from *Hansard*, pointing out that it was not he, but Mr. Murray, the Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who impugned the veracity of the bishops, and who said, not only that the return was fallacious, but added (as if to account for its incorrectness), "that it was made by the bishops themselves." "After Mr. Goulburn had read the Bishop of London's letter declaring that the return was correct, Sir Benjamin Hall only remarked, in addition to the quotation already given of the details of the immense increase of assessment in the parish of Paddington, that 'it was quite inscrutable how, under such circumstances, the income of the bishop should not have materially increased.'"

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. C. Woon, late of the Western College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Independent church at Tisbury, Wiltshire; and commenced his labours on the first sabbath of the present month. The Rev. John Evans, B. A., of the same college, has also been unanimously invited to the pastorate of the Independent church at Newtown, Montgomeryshire; and has during the present month entered on his stated labours. And the Rev. William Hill, of the above college, has accepted a very cordial invitation to become minister of the church and congregation assembling in the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Bodmin, Cornwall; and commenced his ministry there on the 16th instant.

DATCHET, BUCKS.—A tea-meeting was held at the Baptist Chapel, Datchet (our correspondent does not say when), to take leave of the Rev. J. Teater, the pastor of the church, who is about to leave this country for Australia. The repast, provided by the ladies of the congregation, was on the most liberal scale, and did them great credit. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. S. Lillycrop, of Windsor; Hawson, of Staines; Perrett, of Harlington; Lingley, of Colnbrook; and Knight, of Chalvey. W. Buckland, Esq., of Wraybury, in the chair. The speeches expressed the regret of all present at the loss of a brother and a friend; with earnest desires that the blessing of God may accompany him to his new sphere of ministerial labours.

WESTON, NEAR TOWCESTER.—On Wednesday, March 19, the Rev. E. Clarke, late of Stepney College, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Baptist church at this place. An early prayer-meeting was held to seek the Divine blessing on the engagements of the day. The senior deacon commenced the ordination services by giving out an appropriate hymn. The Rev. W. Brooks, of Ridgmount, read the Scriptures, and prayed. The Rev. J. Angus, A.M., president of Stepney College, gave an outline of a Christian church, proposed the usual questions to the minister—the answers to which deeply interested and impressed the large audience—and then offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. T. Clarke, of Ashford, father of the elected pastor, gave the charge, and the Rev. J. P. Campbell, of Towcester, concluded with prayer. In the afternoon, the Rev. T. T. Gough, of Clifton, addressed the church, and, in the evening, the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, delivered a sermon, at the close of which he touchingly alluded to his being present at the ordination of the Rev. E. Clarke's father, and to the exemplary piety of his deceased mother.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS in and about the cities of London and Westminster was held at the Congregational Library on Tuesday evening, March 11, 1851. The Rev. Dr. Tidman presided. The Report read by Rev. R. Ashton, detailed the proceedings of the Board during the year in reference to education, the Interments Bill, *Regium Donum*, Papal aggression, chapel cases, and other matters, and suggested the importance of a general model trust-deed for chapels, as many deeds submitted to the Committee of the Board are framed on principles at variance, not only with the rules of the Board, but with the scriptural policy of Independent churches. The Rev. Dr. Tidman and the Rev. Thomas James, as Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, retired from office, their year having expired. The Rev. Henry Townley and the Rev. Edward Mannering were elected as their successors for the year ensuing. Rev. R. Ashton and Rev. G. Wilkins were re-elected as General and Finance Secretaries respectively for the same period. At the next monthly meeting of the Board, Mr. Ashton will call the attention of the brethren to the subject of making special efforts for the religious welfare of the English-speaking visitors expected at the Great Exhibition.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE AT HALIFAX.—A noble effort was made at Square Chapel on Sunday week, to render the educational movements of the coming year thoroughly efficient, in so far as pecuniary considerations are involved. Dr. Lindsay Alexander, of Edinburgh, occupied the pulpit on the occasion, and delivered to large auditories two excellent and interesting discourses. Collections were subsequently made for the day and Sabbath schools, and to defray expenses incurred in other matters connected with the ministry of the gospel at this place. On Monday evening a tea-meeting wound up the delightful proceedings, and Dr. Alexander, John Crossley, Esq. (mayor), Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., Mr. John Edwards, Mr. Jennings, and others, addressed the company. Upwards of £253 was obtained at these services, being rather more than the amount wanted to put the treasurer in funds for the entire year, as well as to discharge any existing liabilities.—*Leeds Mercury*.

BRIXTON.—The Rev. John Hall, of Latimer Chapel, Mile End, has received and accepted a unanimous call to succeed the Rev. John Hunt as pastor of the church meeting in Union Chapel, Brixton, and will enter upon the engagement on the second Sunday in April.

WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.—The Rev. James Le Couteur, late of Liskeard, Cheshire, having accepted the cordial and unanimous call of the church assembling at the Independent Chapel to become their pastor, will commence his stated labours the first Sabbath in April.

We have heard many women complain of their husbands neglect of home. A spoonful of honey will keep more bees in the hive than will ten of vinegar.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I observe that a correspondent has suggested to you the propriety of reducing the price of your paper. Anxious as I am to see such a journal much more widely circulated, I think experience has shown that newspapers may be too low-priced for their independence. Readers should be aware that they do not pay for the whole of the large sheet or sheets for which, as in Manchester, they give fourpence halfpenny. They do not give more than two-thirds of the cost of production. The rest of the cost is contributed by advertisers. Now, as it does not always happen that the interests of readers and advertisers are the same, proprietors of newspapers are apt to look, in treating of questions on which much difference of opinion exists, quite as much to its state amongst advertisers as to its state amongst readers. Thus, readers themselves, demanding the independence of journalists, do really, by demanding also a sheet at less than its actual cost, create another tribunal to which it is the interest of newspaper proprietors to appeal. If they want the bold expression of opinions in accordance with their own, let them pay the price which would prevent the temptation to appeal to any body else. The legitimate effect of the repeal of the stamp duty should be not so much the reduction in the price of the large sheet, but the increased sale of smaller sheets. The full-sized sheet now charged sixpence might be sold, when freed from fiscal exaction, at fourpence halfpenny, and that would be a great advantage to the public, and, as I think, to all rightly-principled newspapers and proprietors; but a greater advantage would be derived from the publication of well-conducted smaller newspapers at twopence, a thing impossible under a penny duty.

The repeal of the advertisement duty should accompany the abolition of the red "mark of the beast." To sell my lately published work in the usual way would have required an expenditure of £30, of which £10 would have gone to be disposed of by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and £10 to enable newspapers to publish a sixpenny sheet for fourpence halfpenny or fivepence: I took a cheaper way. I sent out circulars to the persons likely to buy my book, and thus, what would have taken sixpence a volume from my slender profit as an author, did not take more than threehalfpence. But now, when I have to tell a wider public that a second edition is coming out, I must not only pay £10 to do so (of which I do not complain), but another £10 to Government, and another £10 that some man at John o'Groats or the Land's-end, at Bungay or Holyhead, may have his newspaper at a penny less than it cost the printer. And for uttering this complaint, by alluding in the utterance to a "publication," I expose you, at the Stamp-office, to a charge of eighteenpence, even though I do not name the title.

Sir, your obedient servant,

Manchester.

ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I am informed that the method of taking the Census, in regard to places of worship, is by sending a person to the churches and chapels to number the attendants, and that the average of yesterday and next Sunday will be deemed the usual one. It is, therefore, desirable that all persons interested in this matter, but especially deacons and managers of chapels, should have some means of checking the returns which may be made respecting Dissenting places of worship, as it is not improbable that future legislation may be influenced by the result of this Census. No doubt some ecclesiastical bodies will be anxious to secure a large attendance next Sunday, and, perhaps, some Dissenters may profit by the hint if you give it them.

Yours very truly,

London, 24th March, 1851.

H. R. ELLINGTON.

RELIGIOUS AND VOLUNTARY EDUCATION.—At the last conversational conference (March 11th), held at the rooms of the Congregational Board of Education, the Rev. Mr. Viney read a paper on the Rev. Mr. Richson's new Manchester scheme of education; after which the following gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting:—Revs. T. James, J. Kennedy, C. Dukes, Dr. Massie, Henry Richard, J. Smith, and W. J. Unwin; Messrs. Henry Child, H. Rutt, and W. Rutt, when the following resolutions, having been moved and seconded, were unanimously carried:—

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the plan of the National Public School Association and that proposed by the Rev. Mr. Richson are open to many and grave objections. The following are common to them both:—Being based upon the principle of taxation, they would, if carried out, inflict a grievance on those who differ from such plans, by compelling their support. The education of the people would be placed under inefficient or party control, and lead, as is frequently the case in parish matters, to inefficient arrangements and lavish expenditure. They would interfere with the efforts of private enterprise, and destroy that competition which, in all other departments, produces such valuable results. They point unmistakably to the principle of communism instead of independence and self-support, and would naturally excite in the minds of the labouring classes strong grounds for claiming assistance in other matters. While thus objecting to each of these plans, denying the necessity for either of them, and firmly believing that the people are able and willing to undertake this work for themselves far better than could be done by others who would not hesitate even to use compulsion, this meeting considers both plans to be founded in error, fraught with injustice, and tending to enslave and destroy the independence of the people.

2. That the very cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Josiah Viney for the able exposition of the principles and working of the National Public School Association, and the Rev. Mr. Richson's scheme in the paper he has this evening read, and requests that he will place it at the disposal of the Board for circulation.

3. That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to James Carter, Esq., for his kindness in taking the chair on the present occasion, for the earnestness he evinces in the cause of voluntary and religious education, and for the able manner in which he has conducted the business of this meeting.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL.—The Board of this Charity have received information from A. W. Penrose, Esq., one of the executors, of a legacy of £300 by Mrs. Mary Petch, late of St. John-street-road,

GAVAZZI ON THE ABSURDITIES OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Such is the superlatively attractive title under which the *Daily News* reports Father Gavazzi's last oration, delivered to a densely crowded and highly delighted audience. Without exordium, or a moment's pause, he proceeded to "grapple with his aggressors in the House of Commons"—Mr. Moore, the member for Mayo, and Mr. B. Cochrane, M.P., and author of "Young Italy."

There be two gangs of foreign janizaries in the parliament of England—the Austrian brigade and the lancers of Loyola. Moore, of Mayo, on behalf of the Roman camarilla, and Baillie Cochrane, a Lansknicht of the Kaiser, have made a joint onslaught on Italy's humble advocate; one calls me apostate, the other rebel! I am told I excite the poor Italians to discontent. God help them! they little need a voice to bring home to their agonized minds and heavy hearts the reality of their woes. On the rivers of Babylon they weep with tears of too spontaneous sorrow. I am called the apostle of anarchy. My countrymen who know me well forbid me to waste the withering scorn of a patriot priest on the venal calumny. They, as well as I, look forward to a depurated religion and a disinfected faith, to a Christianity freed from the foulness of ultramontane feculence, as a necessary concomitant of the land's political and moral regeneration. Such is the extent of our common apostasy, in which we glory. As to our treason to the house of Hapsburg, and our want of reverence for its ambassador in London, the servile and un-English taunt of Mr. Cochrane shall meet an answer. Who is this person? We all know the poor drivelling pantaloon, Viscount Arlincourt, of France—that brainless, toothless, and tottering champion of divine right, who, last year, on returning from our country, where he had gone to fraternize with all its re-instated tyrannies and tomfooleries, wrote a book called *Italia Rouge*, wherein he gave vent to the vituperation of venomous dotage. Arraigned before the tribunals of France for a malignant libel on Prince Canino, and found guilty even by the functionaries of a government that had crushed the commonwealth of Rome, he owed the mitigated penalty in which he was mulcted to pity for his grey hairs, and indulgence for idiotic senility. But the book, "Young Italy," written by this Mr. Cochrane, and a wretched counterpart of the old Frenchman's twaddle, only shows that raw youth can antedate the inevitable work of years, by the sad exhibition of precocious imbecility. This gentleman belonged to the coterie of "Young Englanders," a small infantry of conceited nonage, which the manhood of this country has scouted with deserved derision, and of whose exploded puerilities he is now the solitary embodiment. And what is the charge he brings forward in the British Parliament against our proceedings in this hall? Forsooth, that the vices of the imperial court of Schönbrunn are not slurred over or hushed up in an assembly of its victims, and what is only whispered at Vienna is here proclaimed from the house-top. Why not quote in full the whole paragraph of my eighth discourse, of which a garbled fragment was selected for unfair and invidious commentary? Was no other Archduchess of Austria besides the immaculate Sophia held up as a model of decorum? Why overlook in his championship of that irreproachable household the Austrian Archduchess, Caroline of Naples, of whom also the context made honourable mention as having "revived" in that classic haunt of imperial profligacy "the cruelties as well as the Caprean saturnalia of Nero," perpetrated the murders "of Cirillo and Caracciolo," and dragged into unholy complicity with her disgusting deeds the brightest name in England's muster-roll of naval heroism? Has he forgotten another Archduchess of Austria, wedded to the greatest conqueror and ruler of the modern world, who did not wait for the weeds of widowhood to contract an inglorious alliance, forgetting in the dalliance of an ignoble paramour the distant denizen of a desolate rock under the equator? I make him a present of the Archduchess Antoinette of France: not a syllable of blame shall fall from my lips on her whom sacred misfortune has absolved, and calamity almost canonized: but I tell him her sister, the Archduchess Louisa Amalia of Parma, has left in Italy a remembrance of public frailty and scandal which no similar atonement has come to obliterate from the memory of mankind. Let him then seek sympathy for his Archduchess Sophia elsewhere than in the Commons of England, and when I publicly designate her as enacting in modern history the part of Etrurian Matilda, in propping up the tottering Papacy, and crushing the liberties of Europe as a set-off for ill-dissembled personal misconduct, let him hear in this hall the echo of a thousand tongues, and estimate at its proper worth the "respect of those who surround her."

Who are they? Does he mean Prince Schwartzberg, the notorious seducer of another man's wife, who has left unpaid to this day the damages awarded by an English jury to the injured husband? "The respect of those who surround her!" Has the hon. gentleman ever heard of certain letters intercepted, after the Milanese revolution, from the sons of Archduke Ranieri, Viceroy of Lombardy? There he might learn the respect of those who ought to know her. There he would understand the drift of two years' intrigue to bring about the abdication of a dotard and the substitution of an idiot emperor, both being her tools, for the furtherance of a policy originating in her alone. Has the gentleman ever heard of the wholesale murders in Galicia?—of peasants paid capitulation money for the heads of refractory nobles throughout that unhappy land, delivered up to the mercies of Archduchess Sophia? Has the name of Zeela reached him? or does he mean to class the butcher Haynau among those who surround her with the bulwark of their respectful deference? Doubtless Catherine of Russia, the Messalina of the north, was an object of similar respect to her court circle, but the Russian ambassador would find it difficult to enforce here in London her claim to British veneration. Christina of Sweden, after the murder of her paramour, Monaldeschi, in the saloons of Fontainebleau, was not only respected by those around her, but got a sepulchre in the Vatican basilica, and a statue erected by an admiring Pope to this illustrious convert, whose adoption of Catholicity preceded that assassination. But why talk of female honour in connexion with Papal testimony? Am I to be arraigned by court sycophants and volunteer flunkeyism for telling a notorious truth, when a notorious lie goes unrebuked,

and the noble women of Rome are proclaimed prostitutes by the felon Ferretti "in the face of Europe with dastardly cowardice and unblushing effrontery?" Is the gallantry of Cochrane insensible to all but archiducal defamation? Has womanhood no claim on his championship when only dignified by love of country and active benevolence? And must the lady of his chivalry assume the attractive beau ideal of Hecate or Megera, the scourge of humanity (*Donna de Satanasso*), when he seeks his Dulcinea del Tobozo in the house of Hapsburg?

The speaker next adverted to Mr. Cochrane's assertion that Mazzini hid himself in Consul Freeborn's wine-cellar at the entry of the French. He was not Mazzini's spokesman—that gentleman was fully competent to defend his own honour against such scurrilous assailants, if not deemed beneath the notice of his lofty and unimpeachable character; but he would tell Mr. Cochrane that the French had met on the ramparts of Rome valour equal, if not superior to their own; and if he (Gavazzi), who had not shrunk from their encounter in honourable warfare, had, after their entry into Rome, felt himself on unequal terms with the foe, it was because the soldiers of France were set to do the vile work of Papal *sbirri* and police agents, in which capacity he declined their further acquaintanceship. He proceeded to animadvert on Mr. Cochrane's book, of which he reproduced several passages:—

This member of a British Parliament thus propounded his views of the policy becoming a mitred sovereign:—"He perceived that it was absolutely necessary to play with the movement. The leaders of the mob did not understand his character—they mistook the mere coquette for the lady of easy virtue!" This is pretty decent, but all is in perfect keeping. Again:—"The Pope had been unfortunately advised to concede a slight degree of liberty to the press." To find an Englishman using such phraseology must be highly acceptable to the Archduchess Sophia; but it is a question whether this country is yet ripe for the introduction of an Austrian censorship, either for the press or the free utterance of opinion in public assemblies, which Mr. Cochrane would put down by the interference of the Austrian embassy. Such an attempt is quite natural on the part of "young England," but old England thinks otherwise, thank Heaven! and any emissary of Austria who would seek to enforce here the terrors prevalent at Vienna would do well to avoid the brewery of Barclay.

The remainder of the Father's discourse was occupied with strictures similarly severe on the abuse of hospitals, and other charitable institutions, of whose funds the bishops, under a Tridentine decree, have entire control—the ignorance and irreligion prevalent in and around Rome, as testified by Mr. Cochrane—and the last pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman, including a "jeremiad on the approaching festival of human industry."

To Mr. Moore the rev. father addressed the following neat epistle, through the *Globe* of yesterday week:—

Signor,—You called me an apostate last night in the House of Commons. The word is Greek, and means one who "stands aloof." In the newspaper vocabulary of modern Greece, no other term than *apostatis* is ever used to express your Irish whim, "Repeal." I need not suggest to you what your own name, *a'Muys*, signifies in that language, especially as one Erasmus (an apostate to the same extent as myself) has written a *Morse Encomium*. If you know as much Italian as Greek, I invite you to hear me to-morrow, at Willis's-rooms, on the whole subject.

GAVAZZI.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA QUESTION SETTLED.—At the quarterly meeting of the East India Company yesterday week, Mr. Sullivan moved that the directors be requested to take steps to restore to Punjaub Singh his private property, as promised him when he was deposed as Rajah of Sattara by Sir James Carnac, and that the Court of Directors be further requested to restore the private property of Abbas Sahib—it having been admitted that the late Rajah had a right to adopt a son with respect to private property. The Chairman (Mr. Sheppard) stated that £12,000 per annum was allowed to Punjaub Singh in lieu of claims for property, and the family of Abbas Sahib was to receive an allowance of 30,000 rupees a year; he was happy to say further, that he had it in the Rance's own handwriting, that she was perfectly satisfied—that she had written to this country to recall her agent, and "any further continuation of agitation upon the subject would be in opposition to her wish." Therefore Mr. Sullivan's resolution was negatived.

ELECTIONEERING INCIDENTS.—On Friday, Sir W. Galloway, bart., was quietly elected for Thirsk, in the room of Mr. Bell, deceased.—On Wednesday evening there was a public meeting of the electors of Greenwich, to hear an address from Mr. Alderman Salomons. His views on matters of reform, he stated, were those of Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden. He expressed his regret that Baron Rothschild had not gone down to the House and voted for the election of Speaker. He was quite competent to have done that, and no oath would then have been required of him in doing so. It was said that if Baron Rothschild took his seat in the House and voted, he would be liable to a penalty of £500. He (Alderman Salomons) had advised the baron to try the question by voting, and if the electors would do him the honour to send him to Parliament, he pledged himself that he would immediately claim his right to vote, and then let any one prosecute him if he chose [immense cheering]. At the close of the alderman's address, a vote of approval was carried by a large majority.

Wm. Smith O'Brien, we learn from the latest advices from Hobart Town, has consented to accept a ticket-of-leave.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

DEBATES.

The moment the hon. member sat down, at least a dozen gentlemen rose to address the House; but the Speaker's eye was caught by Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, who was accordingly called upon to proceed. He commenced his remarks with an intimation that he should not confine the discussion to the narrow limits within which previous speakers had kept it. In his opinion, the question was nothing short of this,—whether the Roman Catholics should remain a tolerated sect under the spiritual dominion of the Queen, or whether the Queen should be a licensed heretic under the spiritual dominion of the Pope [loud cries of “hear”]—whether they would have one-third of the population, under the pretext of “religious developments,” governed by a law unknown to the remaining two-thirds—a law which was considered paramount and superior to the law, common or statute, that governed the country? [hear, hear.] Nor would this night, or this debate, or this bill, or a hundred such, settle the question; for the Pope had raised a storm in this country that would not be quiet again in the lifetime of any present [hear, hear]. Before coming to the main body of the Pope's army, he should like to say something to the skirmishers who had been put in the front of the battle, and especially those “philosophers” who affect to stand upon an altitude superior to others, and to say, “What signifies whether the dog beats the hog, or the hog beats the dog—whether Papist eats Protestant, or Protestant eats Papist? [hear, hear, and laughter.] Stand aloof from it all, and leave things to take their own course” [hear, hear]. It was a pity that these “philosophers” had not done so some two or three years ago, when they condescended to come down from their height, and meddle with a bill, in which they inserted a clause, giving a reason which justly offended the Pope, that forsooth they would not have the Pope send “an alter ego” here. Why, the Pope, instead of sending “an alter ego” had sent a piece of himself—*pars ipsius corporis* [a laugh]. But we were indebted to an Irish gentleman for showing us the value of “philosophers” in all sublunary matters; and whoever had read the “Voyage to Laputa” [laughter] knew that of all men they were the least fit to guide us on such occasions. He wished to warn the House how they relied implicitly upon anything asserted by a Roman Catholic member. [laughter, and a cry of oh!] He did not say that such an hon. member would be a bit more capable of wilfully deceiving the House, or saying anything he did not believe to be true, than any other member [hear]. But it must be remembered, that when Mr. Anstey spoke of the Court and Church of Rome, Mr. Reynolds denied that there was such a distinction. Now, Dr. M'Hale, in a passage he (Mr. Drummond) would read to the House, used distinctly the phraseology of Mr. Anstey. How, after this, could Dr. Wiseman assert, that it was only the law of this country which drew a distinction between the two, which were otherwise indivisibly and unchangeably united? Of all the impostures put forward on behalf of the Romish Church, this of the inseparable and unchangeable unity was the greatest; for that Church had been continually changing — always aiming at increased power. It had been said that the Pope has no fleets or armies. What fleets or armies had he ever had? And yet he had contrived to do about as much mischief in Europe as any gentleman had ever done [laughter], not excepting Napoleon. He had the same armies he ever had, and the same designs, unchanged and unchangeable; the difference was, we had thrown away our arms, and had no power to resist him. Did the House know what, in the opinion of the Pope, a cardinal was to do? In for-

mer times, a cardinal named Bouillon was expelled from France, and in a letter which the then Pope addressed to the King of France, he declared "that a cardinal was superior to the law of the country—that as soon as ecclesiastics received orders from the church they become exempt from all lay power, in order to be subject only to the apostolic see." Would any Roman Catholic in this country claim this exemption for Cardinal Wiseman? [hear.] Not only had the Pope sent here this Cardinal, sworn to fight for him against every other person, but he had set aside all the bishoprics in England. This was evident from the words of his bull or rescript (which the hon. member read). He had never seen one of these "pastorals" which did not contain a falsity. The last he had seen was from Ireland; and it asserted that Pope Gregory had erected the see of Canterbury, and all the English bishoprics. Why, everybody who chose to open Bede knew that the king had given the see; and there was no instance in history of the Pope presuming to do anything of the kind without the consent of the court. He now came to another class of gentlemen, the utilitarians, who said, "What is all this to us? or how can the appointment of these bishops affect our civil or religious liberty? We do not ask or require protection against them" [hear, hear]. But did the negro slaves come to ask for protection? Did the factory children come to ask for protection? Did the poor girl who was locked up for the purpose of being starved or whipped to death, that the priests might clutch her money [oh, oh!], require protection. [oh, oh!] Honourable gentlemen might cry "Oh." He spoke from what he had seen with his own eyes. Nunneries were either prisons or brothels; hon. gentlemen might take their choice of the expression [oh, oh! and great confusion].

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY rose to order. He had but that moment entered the House; but he understood the hon. member to say that a nunnery was either a prison or a brothel. He asked whether it was in order to refer to those nunneries, in which resided ladies [loud cries of "hear"] devoted to the service of God, endeavouring to attain to the perfection of the evangelical precepts—whether it was in order for members to refer to those nunneries in terms so disgraceful? [cries of "hear, hear."]

The SPEAKER said that nothing had fallen from the hon. member inconsistent with that freedom of debate allowed to all member [hear, hear, and oh, oh].

Mr. H. GRATTAN: I shall have a conversation with the hon. gentleman immediately [cheers from the Irish members].

Mr. DRUMMOND: Where? Is it here? [laughter.]

Mr. GRATTAN: Oh yes, here [renewed laughter].

Mr. MOORE suggested to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Drummond) that the subject he was then broaching was likely to lead to disagreeable feeling; and in his opinion the language of the hon. gentleman was not at all consistent with the dignity of the House [hear, hear, with cries of "Chair," and "Order"].

Mr. DRUMMOND contended hon. gentlemen had no right whatever to interrupt him by their exclamations. However, by and by he would come to the evangelical perfections which were said to be attained by these ladies [renewed cries of "oh, oh."]. He proceeded to contend that the new hierarchy was not what the Roman Catholic laity of England had petitioned the Pontiff to grant them, but the very reverse, greatly increasing the power of Rome over the priests. He had received a letter from Rome assuring him that the canon law was prepared to be put in effect in England; and another letter from a Catholic clergyman here to this effect—"It is true the cardinals pretend to confine canon law to spiritual matters; but with cardinals the distinction between spiritual and ecclesiastical matters is not recognised; and if Wiseman should succeed in England, all is lost to us, poor priests, if Parliament does not interfere." If no other person stood up in defence of these poor men, he had a right to do so [laughter, and ironical cheers from the Irish members]. The power of the bishops over the priests was already excessive. Dr. O'Finnon, a suffragan to Bishop M'Hale, was dismissed for appealing to the Court of King's Bench in 1837. He had before him a list of twenty-one popes, ranging from 731 down to within a few years, all of whom asserted their supremacy over things temporal as well as spiritual—one of them had laid it down that he who denied that, should be regarded as assinine, as a wild beast, of the body of Satan, a member of the Devil [much laughter]. It was true, however, that in a letter written by Dr. Doyle to Lord Liverpool, that bishop stated that it was obvious that these claims had not their basis on the gospel or the state of society, but were to be attributed to the zeal or ambition of individual popes in their days of power [hear, hear]; and it was also true that kings sometimes remonstrated, as when Philip le Bel, of France, replied to Boniface the Eighth: "with little or no greeting—you are superlatively foolish; know you that we are not inferior to you in temporals." The power exercised by the refusal of the sacrament was tremendous. The subjection required by the Church was degrading, as, for instance, it was laid down in the "Exercise of Loyola," edited by Card. Wiseman, that what was seen to be white should be believed to be black, at the command of the Church. Why that was as bad as Thuggism [laughter, and cries of "hear, hear"]. Thugs committed murder as an act of worship; and here men lied as an act of worship [hear]. Here was a man, suppose with a sheet of writing paper before him, which his senses convinced him was white; yet, at command, he must fling his senses away, and believe it to be the very opposite colour [hear, hear]. Talk

of the degradation of the negro, it was nothing compared with such abasement! [loud cries of "hear, hear."] The poor nigger was not required to say that sugar was not sweet and lime-juice sour; but here was white black, and black white, at pleasure [cheers, "oh, oh," and laughter]. It had been said in that house, amongst other hon. members, by the member for Ayrshire, that the people did not care about these things. (Mr. OSWALD denied that he had said anything of the sort) [hear, hear, and a laugh]. Well, it had been said in that house [ironical cheers, and laughter]. He asserted the people cared a great deal about it. The English were a law-loving people; they yielded to the law; and he regretted very much they had been excited to the extent they were [much laughter, with ironical cheers, and cries of "oh, oh"].

I am no trader in Conciliation Hall and monster meetings (continued the hon. gentleman, speaking to the Irish members, amid much laughter and clamour). Both in principle and practice I hate your Whig doctrines and ridicule your performances [laughter and ironical cheers]. The people shall not be excited by me [shouts of laughter]. But, excited or not, they shall hear the truth [ironical cheers]. Do you suppose your mandates from the Flaminian gate will not be challenged? As yet we have not sworn obedience to them [renewed laughter and clamour]. The people are now willing to abide by the decision of the parties to whom they look for guidance, as by the decision of this house. But, if the leaders of party throw them over and refuse to give them efficient protection, they will take the law into their own hands [increased ironical cheers and laughter from the Irish members]. The only way then to preserve the peace is to give them full and adequate powers [renewed clamour]. When a nation is excited, a great many motives are wrought upon: but if there is one inducement stronger than another to render the people unanimous, it is their honest John Bull hatred of imposture, as well as pity for its dupes [hear, hear, ironical cheers, and laughter]. Everything like imposture they detest; and above all they scorn those who are importing cargoes of blinking statues, bleeding pictures, liquefied blood, and drops of the Virgin Mary's blood.

Here a scene of tremendous uproar and confusion began; some dozens of members having sprung to their feet, uttering loud and clamorous exclamations, in which the cries of "Chair" and "Order" were completely overwhelmed. After a few minutes, comparative order being restored, Mr. O'FLAHERTY was heard craving the attention of the House. He said:—

In an English House of Commons, an assemblage which I have always understood to be composed of gentlemen, and to be ever anxious to protect every portion of her Majesty's subjects, no matter what their creed, from insult [hear, hear, and cheers]—I submit whether, in such a House, there should not be an instant expression of feeling at the use of such language as that indulged in by the hon. gentleman [hear, hear, and cheers]. I must say, that the language is as worthy the taste as it is the judgment of the hon. gentleman who used it. [Hear, hear, from Irish members, with loud cries of "Chair" and "Order" from the other parts of the House.]

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL moved, and Mr. P. HOWARD seconded, amidst great confusion, the adjournment of the House.

The SPEAKER said he had to ask hon. gentlemen to allow the debate to proceed; and to suggest that, in a question of so much delicacy as relates to religion, it would be well if hon. gentlemen abstained from expressions calculated to lead to ill feeling and excitement [cheers].

Mr. DRUMMOND resumed his speech, but his first sentence—comparing Cardinal Wiseman with Thomas à Beckett—produced an instant renewal of the storm. Amid loud cries of "Adjourn," one hon. member was heard to exclaim, "We can't sit here to be insulted;" and the SPEAKER again called upon the House to uphold the freedom of debate; but as soon as Mr. DRUMMOND had begun again,

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL rose to order:—I wish to ask you, sir, whether I was not in order in moving the adjournment of the debate [no, no]. An hon. gentleman has been reprimanded by you [no, no]—and I wish to ask whether in common decency he ought not to apologize? [oh, oh, and hear, hear]—whether his own good feeling did not dictate to him that he ought to make some apology for expressions which I forbear now to characterise [hear, hear].

The SPEAKER: The hon. member is himself guilty of a breach of order [cheers] in now interrupting the hon. member for Surrey. I did not venture to reprimand the hon. member for Surrey. I did not even call him to order [hear, hear]. I merely took the liberty of expressing a hope that hon. gentlemen would, in the course of a debate so delicate and so exciting [hear, hear], abstain from all expressions that were likely to hurt the feelings of others [cheers].

Thus authorized to proceed, Mr. DRUMMOND again rose, but so did Mr. MOORE—to speak to order; protesting, with the greatest submission to the chair, that it was out of order in any Christian assembly—but loud and vehement cries of "Chair," and "Order," from both sides of the House compelled him to desist; the SPEAKER adding his dictum. But Mr. GRATTAN rose and exclaimed: I call the hon. gentleman to order [clamour] in consequence of the improper expressions he has used [chair, chair, order]—and I have a right to move that these expressions be taken down [oh, oh, and hear]. As an old member of this House, I ask you, sir, the noble lord at the head of the Government, and all the old members, if I am not in order in taking this course [oh, oh, and chair]. Mr. J. O'CONNELL seconded the motion; and amidst renewed confusion, Mr. DRUMMOND again rose. Mr. GRATTAN was insisting on his right, when the SPEAKER interfered: The hon. gentleman is mistaken in his explanation of the rule of the House [cheers]. The hon. member for

Surrey is entitled to use any expression he may choose provided it is not personally offensive to any member of the House, or disrespectful to the House itself [hear, hear]. The hon. member for Surrey was not out of order [hear, hear]. What I said was merely as a caution, and not a reprimand [cheers].

Mr. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. DRUMMOND, again rose together, and another scene of indescribable confusion was the consequence. Every species of noise, groaning and cock-crowing, was renewed, with incessant yells for the restoration of order and the interference of the Chair. At length, again the three hon. gentlemen resumed their seats; and the SPEAKER made an urgent appeal to the House to aid him in restoring order, which was responded to by unanimous cheers; he repeated that the member for Surrey was not out of order, and must be allowed to proceed.

Mr. DRUMMOND resumed, in a more moderate tone. He was not out of order, and had not been reprimanded—but he was willing to say, that if he had been excited by repeated and offensive interruptions to say anything which had hurt the feelings of any hon. gentlemen, he begged their pardon. Touching, again, on the adoption by Cardinal Wiseman of a Beckett as his model, he provoked an exclamation of "Bah!" He was not now going to be "Bah'd" down. The manner in which this aggression had been defended by Cardinal Wiseman and his followers, was such as to provoke indignant replies. One had said that the recent agitation "was but the passionate cry of the spirit of despair," and characterised the Church of England as a "demoniacal system of three hundred years old" [hear, hear]. Were they always to listen to these things? Was such language to pass with impunity? [hear, hear.]—

"Semper ego auditor tantum; numquam ne reponam."

As to the remedies to be employed—the bill was at once inefficient and superfluous. It was unjust and unnecessary to include Ireland within its provisions [cheers]. But they should pass a law prohibiting cardinals living in this country, nullifying all deeds under the canon law, prohibiting vows from being taken by persons who went into convents and nunneries [hear, hear], and extending the law of mortmain as to prevent the clergy of all sects from robbing any dying man [hear, hear]. Monks and similar institutions might have had their use in former times, but their day had passed by, and it was necessary that they should cease. He spoke not alone against the Roman Catholic system, for he believed it was the tendency of all priests of every sect to domineer over the people [hear, hear]. He agreed with Cardinal Bembo when he said, "that he interfered in the concerns of priests with reluctance, for he found that they were guilty of all human weaknesses, covered with diabolical hypocrisy" [cheers].

The floor being once more vacant, a number of hon. members rose to speak, but Sir JAMES GRAHAM was called on by the SPEAKER and a number of voices. Before he proceeded, the SPEAKER retired—according to custom at about half past nine—to take some refreshment; and during his absence considerable excitement prevailed, Mr. GRATTAN crossing the House to speak to Mr. Drummond, and that gentleman presently returning the visit. During the brief conversation, the Roman Catholic members surrounded the hon. member for Surrey, and appeared much excited. On the return of the Speaker, Sir J. GRAHAM rose, and after expressing his pleasure that a short pause had taken place in their proceedings, said:—

I did not think it possible, till within the last half hour, that anything could aggravate my sorrow in consequence of the revival of these most painful discussions, which religious subjects, involving religious feelings, are always calculated to excite; but what has just occurred has far exceeded my most anxious apprehensions [loud cries of "hear, hear"]. I have seen a gentleman, a most accomplished gentleman and scholar, so much heated in the course of debate as entirely to forget what was due to the feelings of a large body of gentlemen in this House, where we all sit on terms of perfect equality [loud cheers]. I shall not sully my lips [cheers] by repeating the words which the hon. gentleman let fall from him, both with regard to the individual honour and veracity of members of the Roman Catholic religion, and still less—what I shudder to think of—shall I sully my lips with what he has said of their female relations who have devoted their lives to the service of God, according to their conscience, in lives of seclusion, but, at the same time, of chastity [increased cheering]. The rules of order of the House may have been observed, according to its letter; but if Roman Catholic members are to sit here and take part in our debates, if scenes like this are to be repeated [loud cheers], and charges like these made, and made in the tone and temper which they have been made [renewed cheers]—I cannot imagine how the rules of order and freedom of debate can be maintained together [cheers].

Abstaining, on account of the wide field before him, from further preface, he repeated two admissions he had before made—first, that the language of the Pope's rescript and Cardinal Wiseman's first pastoral was extremely and needlessly offensive; and, secondly, that it was difficult for the servants of the Crown to pass by an offence which so deeply wounded the feelings of a great majority of the community—that it might have been necessary in some authorized way to reassert the great principles which were fixed at the Reformation, vindicated by the Revolution, confirmed by the Act of Settlement, and ratified successively by the union of Scotland with England, and subsequently of Ireland with Great Britain. Declining to discuss the propriety of proceeding by proclamation, resolution, or diplomatic remonstrance—and scouting the proposal, from our experience in the Mediterranean last summer, of answering the thunder of the Vatican

by the more formidable thunder of our fleet—he narrowed the question to this, Is legislation the mode of dealing with this aggression? and if so, is this bill of the kind to give effect to such legislation? He had his doubts when he heard that the second, third, and fourth clauses were to be with drawn, whether the preamble would not still have the effect of retaining them, of inflicting the penalties they provided; and those doubts were confirmed by the legal opinion of Mr. Bethell and Bramhall, high authorities. Those gentlemen had given it as their deliberate opinion that the first clause, with the preamble, would carry all the provisions of the second and third clauses. Now, that assertion was made before the Solicitor-General addressed the House—it was not negatived—and that being the case, the Government might yet be found voting against the second reading of the bill [hear, hear, and laughter]. His principal objections to the bill were—first, that it was an extension of penal enactments; secondly, that it was the reversal of a policy pursued for twenty-two years [cheers]. They were at once met by the difficulty that always arrested them when they legislated on religion—the vanity of hoping to reconcile the conflicting interests of England and Ireland;—a difficulty which the speech of the Solicitor-General had made more than ever apparent to his own mind. He admitted the impossibility of excluding Ireland when legislating on this subject; but it was quite clear that a different set of circumstances constituted the alleged ground for legislation in both cases. The appointment of Archbishop Cullen—"an Italian monk," as the Solicitor-General had been pleased to stigmatize him, though an Irishman by name and birth—that, and the Synod of Thurles, were put forth as the necessity for legislation for Ireland; here it was the arrival of Cardinal Wiseman and the organization of the hierarchy. According to the Solicitor-General, the bill, by prohibiting bishops with territorial titles, would prevent the holding of synods and the introduction of the canon law—that is, would destroy anything like an organized episcopacy. Admitting that, all that was done in 1829 was as nothing compared to what they were now asked to undo—for long before that time, for two hundred years, such an episcopacy had existed in Ireland; the canon law prevailed unmolested and undisturbed by our legislation; and, whether their meeting was termed a synod or not, the Roman Catholic prelates did assemble, confer, and come to a decision, on all matters which they thought affected the spiritual interests of that country, and published that which had the effect of a synodical decree. The blow it was now proposed to inflict was therefore far heavier than the fetters of the old penal law. He (Sir James) would briefly retrace the steps by which emancipation was obtained. He began with the time of the Union. Lord Cornwallis having just put down the rebellion, flushed with victory, as it might be supposed, was for conceding Catholic rights—so were Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and Lord Castlereagh; but the Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, was not, and betraying the secrets of the Cabinet, gained the King's ear, and frustrated the condition on which Lord Clare and other leading Irishmen had alone consented to the Union. Lord Cornwallis wrote a secret letter to Lord Castlereagh, which contained, among other passages read to the House, this remarkable expression:—"The evil genius of Great Britain is the proscription of the Catholics" [cheers]. The under-secretary to Lord Castlereagh (Mr. Cooke) describes a dinner at the Castle:—"The titular Primate of all Ireland, the titular Primate of Ireland, the President of Maynooth College, and other persons, formed the party. We were cheerful and very pleasant, and the Lord-Lieutenant made all the play;" that is to say (Sir James added), the Lord-Lieutenant having been unable to gratify the Catholics by obtaining for them what he thought their due, did not hesitate to honour them with what might be termed vice-regal splendour. One great conqueror (Lord Cornwallis) advised concession—it was reserved for another, thirty years later, to grant it. Then, the conqueror in a hundred fights—"the foremost man," perhaps, "in all the world"—certainly the firmest in maintaining his convictions—he, the Duke of Wellington, in conjunction with Sir Robert Peel, another great opponent of the Catholic claims, and Lord Lyndhurst—without any change of opinion, yielded to an overwhelming necessity.

Now, sir (continued Sir James), was this done partially or hastily by these eminent persons? It was my good fortune to be associated with the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir Robert Peel on the first occasion on which they resumed and enjoyed power after the concession had been made. Did they hesitate to give effect, in the broadest sense, to the new policy which circumstances had compelled them to adopt? I forget who it was, but some one observed, on a former occasion, that the tenderness of Sir Robert Peel's government in matters relating to religious liberty was all shown towards the Catholics. I know not whether the Protestant Dissenters are so ungrateful as to concur in that remark. I do not know whether the Dissenters' Chapel Act is forgotten—I am sure it ought not to be forgotten—it is memorable if only on account of a speech which was made on the second reading by my lamented friend the late Sir William Follett. It was the noblest effort of parliamentary oratory he ever made: it was his greatest speech, and, alas! it was his last [hear, hear]. What was the Bequests Act? That indicated pretty clearly a desire to consult the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Ireland as far as was consistent with the maintenance of the Established Church in that country, and to the utmost degree short of an endowment which this country might not have been willing to give, and which, at all events, the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy in Ireland were not willing to accept [hear, hear].

But that was not the whole of his case. Lord Lyndhurst, with the full concurrence of Lord Stanley, then a member of the Cabinet, proposed the absolute repeal of statutes prohibiting the introduction of bulls from Rome. The House of Lords would only consent to repeal the penalties attached to those statutes, and the anomaly was enacted. The clause of which so much has been said—the clause in the act of 1829, imposing a £100 penalty on taking the title of existing sees, was proposed in committee by the Duke of Wellington; who stated, at the same time, he did so not as a security, but as a satisfaction to the United Church of England and Ireland. The Duke also referred to what had taken place nearly forty years before. In 1792 the first parliament did precisely what is now proposed—in 1792, war having broken out, the Roman Catholic freeholders were disfranchised, and the act was summarily repealed. "This," said the Duke, "was one of the instances which showed how difficult it was to legislate on this subject at all" [cheers]. The Duke was sagacious—the present ministers must accept the warning as prophetic [loud cheers]. The Bishop of Durham entirely repudiated the clause, and Lord Tenterden proposed to make the acceptance of a title a misdemeanour; to which the Duke objected, as a statutory recognition of the Papal power, and as inconsistent with what appeared (the frequent mention of these titles) in their own journals. Lord Malmesbury characterised the clause as "a joke, and worse than a joke." And the law had been a dead letter. Dr. McHale had openly, he had almost said ostentatiously, transgressed it; and when Lord Lorton asked the then premier, Lord Melbourne, if the Government intended to prosecute, they declined the responsibility [cheers], and the Duke of Wellington approved of that prudent forbearance [renewed cheers]. These facts might be thought not germane, but they established the policy which it was now proposed to reverse. There had been a confusion of the legal and theological, as well as of the temporal and spiritual, in this argument. Protestants might think it preposterous to claim power over all baptized persons, but the Pope of Rome had made that claim from the earliest times and never withdrawn it—whether asserted by vicars-apostolic or bishops, was surely of little importance. Was the House prepared to deal with the pretension itself? Our fathers were wiser than to attempt it; and he would not believe the present House would be guilty of the grievous error till he saw it. The pretension lay at the very root of the Roman Catholic religion; and would not be destroyed by this bill when the blood-stained code of Elizabeth had been abandoned by men of all parties—men who agreed in nothing else—abandoned as a national disgrace, and not least so because inefficacious [cheers]. So much for the confusion of the legal and theological—now as to that of the temporal and spiritual; which had been carefully distinguished in our legislation from the earliest times. The statute of previsions and *præmunire* were not framed in denial, but recognition, of the Pope's spiritual power, while checking temporal encroachments. He was not prohibited appointing bishops, but the temporalities did not follow, except the appointment was made with the Royal consent; and without denying the spiritual effect of excommunication, the courts of law interposed to prevent its carrying civil penalties. The famous statute of *præmunire*—passed in the reign of Richard the Second, when the Pope was in the plenitude of his power—had not been a dead letter, either before or since the Reformation. Wolsey was convicted under it before the Star Chamber; and in 1608, Lalor, vicar apostolic in Ulster, was convicted under it before a jury—the law-officer preferring to prosecute under that rather than the recent acts of Elizabeth. For the purpose of defending the realm and regularity, that ancient statute was still ample and unexceptionable—no new laws were necessary. But if they sought to put down the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, then, indeed, they had embarked in a fearful contest [cheers]—a contest which at its commencement shed the blood of Sir Thomas More—which in its progress had for centuries disturbed England, ruined Ireland, and brought sorrow and disgrace on both lands [cheers]. The right to appoint ecclesiastics was essential to that supremacy. Heretofore, the Pope has been himself Bishop of England, and now we are strangely enamoured of vicars-apostolic [hear, hear]. We are jealous of Papal influence, and yet desire to restore that system in which it was directly exercised. We express a horror of the canon law—and yet that canon law would bind the Pope, who heretofore has acted upon his caprices, as well as through his direct creatures. The Act of 1825 would seem to contemplate the establishment of a hierarchy; by exempting certain places from becoming episcopal seats, it by implication acknowledged a right to assume other titles [hear, hear]. And what took place in 1812, when the Pope was in the power of the great enemy of this country, Napoleon? The British Government employed Sir John Cox Hennessey to propose that vicars-apostolic should be superseded by a regular hierarchy [loud cheers]; but, for a reason not very favourable to England, the Pope absolutely refused. The hon. member for Oxford had asked, whether it was not monstrous that a foreign power should, at his discretion, make or unmake religious establishments in this country; but who, if not the head of a church, should have that power over its institutions? [cheers.] The same hon. and learned gentleman had demanded protection for the clergy and laymen of the Roman Catholic communion from the dreaded canon law; and gave as a maxim, "Sic utere tuo alienum ut non lædas." But there was another maxim to be remembered, "Volenti non fit injuria"—if the "injuries" apprehended should indeed be inflicted, they

could only be voluntarily endured; for Roman Catholics had it in their power to leave that communion [cheers]. This canon law is not recognised by the common law of England, and only incidentally, with reference to trusts, in courts of equity; and then, if it is at variance with any statute, or with the established rules of equity, it is ignored—if not, then it is recognised to the modified extent of ascertaining the will of a testator. As to the argument of the Church of Rome being unchangeable, and having it in its power to absolve soldiers and others from their allegiance—it was the tattered remnant of arguments that he (Sir James) thought had been cast aside for ever as filthy rags [cheers]. With respect to the territorial division, he had seen with pain the addresses of many of the English prelates, but with great pleasure that of the Bishop of Norwich—the principal passage of which he read to the House. This was a clerical authority—turning to a secular one, we had the official acts of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; as in his letter to Bishop Nicholson respecting the Queen's Colleges, which expressly speaks of the Catholic archbishop of the province and bishop of the diocese in which the college is situated. This letter was brought under the attention of the House in 1848, and Lord John Russell used language respecting it, and the probable appointment of Dr. Wiseman to his archbishopric, to which he (Sir James) entirely subscribed. By an odd coincidence, the Attorney-General, within five days of that time, had also to discuss the question—the measure came down from the House of Lords in reference to diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Rome, and Mr. C. Pearson moved an amendment to the effect, "That the diplomatic intercourse with Rome should be touching and concerning international, civil, commercial, and political relations." The Solicitor-General (Sir J. Romilly) opposed the introduction of those words, saying, "Questions of a mixed character might arise, though in the result they were of a temporal nature, and in such no interference could take place. At present, the Pope might divide this country into bishoprics and archbishoprics [cheers], and, if the amendment were agreed to, he might do so still; but if we had free diplomatic relations with him, the British Government might interfere to prevent such a division." Concerning the operation of the present bill, he (Sir James) had permission to read to the House the following letter from Archbishop Murray:—

Dublin, March 3, 1851.

Our church is essentially episcopal. Our sacred ministry could not be carried on without priests, we could have no priests without bishops, and no bishops but through the authority of the Pope. It is his business not only to name our bishops, but to point out the limits within which this jurisdiction is to be circumscribed. The portion, or surface, which contains the Catholic flock within those limits may be called a diocese, or a see, or a bishopric; and the individual appointed to ordain priests, and to carry on the other necessary functions of the ministry therein, may be a vicar-apostolic or a bishop in ordinary, with this difference, that the former is removable at pleasure, the latter is permanent, and, therefore, one step removed from the immediate action of Papal influence. Except as Archbishop of Dublin, I could not ordain one of my own priests; I could not give a parish, I could not communicate with the Pope, I could not correspond with foreign bishops, I could not give letters dimissory, or ordination letters, or letters testimonial. I have laid my hand on an old letter of ordination, which was not forwarded to the individual for whom it was intended. It was written in 1828. Were I to issue that letter now I should be liable to a fine of £100. Though in many instances we were obliged to act in disobedience to this unjust law, we knew that Government was not disposed to act harshly towards us. The spirit which has suggested the proposed law seems to be very different. From a first view of clause 3 it might be inferred that, were a priest to depend on such a document as I enclose, he must appear before a court of law as a layman; a marriage which he had performed might, on that ground, be declared invalid; and a discontented husband might take to himself another wife without the imputation of bigamy.

† D. MURRAY.

The ordination letter to which the archbishop referred, purported to proceed from "Daniel Murray, Dei et Apostolicæ sedis gratia, Archiepiscopus Dublinensis." It was issued under the seal of the Archbishop of Dublin, and it was signed not "Daniel Murray," but "Daniel Archiepiscopus Dublinensis." The remarks of Archbishop Murray applied to the bill as it stood, and her Majesty's Government, feeling the force of these objections, withdrew the second clause, which motion, he understood, was to be resisted on his side of the House ["hear," and a laugh]. If this was rightly called a territorial division it gave no temporal power. Since the Act of Uniformity even the Anglican bishops exercised no power only over those within their dioceses, who were members of their communion. What was the real cause of the jealousy and anger on the part of the Established Church with respect to the episcopal platform upon which the Roman Catholic religion now rests?

The hon. member for Oxford University (Sir R. Inglis) let out the truth. It is, that the *thrones of the Roman Catholic bishops are side by side with those of the Protestant prelates* [loud cheers]. That is the reason of this special anger. But if you weigh the religious and political tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church, and come to the decision that the Church of England is in danger from that cause, this is not the legislation that can satisfy the country [cheers]. You must go much further [hear, hear]. You must revert to the principles which existed before the Toleration Act [hear, hear]. You must repeal the Catholic Emancipation Act [hear]. And let the Dissenters of England look well about them, if you are to legislate in that spirit, for that object, and with those motives [loud cheers]. Something has been said about synods. We have been told there is great danger from that source, and were informed that by the second and third clauses of the bill synodical action would be put an end to. But are you not fighting with names? or are you really fighting with the substance? While the liberty of assembling in public meeting exists in Great Britain and Ireland, show me how you will prevent the meetings of the Catholic hierarchy, duly organized, from exercising all their full spiritual power, whatever you call them [hear, hear]. We are told the Synod of Thurles inter-

ferred with the relations of landlord and tenant. I regret that they did so. They also denounced the education offered by the Queen's Colleges. No one has a more lively interest than myself in the success of the Queen's Colleges. But I agree with my hon. and learned friend (Mr. Roundell Palmer), who made so admirable a speech, that if there is to be any assembly of bishops in Ireland, and if they are to discuss any subject whatever, there could be nothing more germane to their functions than the question how the people of Ireland should be educated in these colleges [cheers]. Why are they to be precluded from discussing this question? [hear, hear.] I think I remember, during the agitation by the Anti-corn-law League, a meeting at Manchester of the Dissenting clergy from every part of the kingdom, who resolved that on their return to their respective districts they would use all possible influence to procure the repeal of the corn-laws [loud cheers]. Now, I say that if the Dissenting clergy were allowed to meet for these objects, I am not prepared to say that synodical action on the part of the Roman Catholic prelates ought to be put down by force of law [hear, hear]. I am satisfied you will be led, step by step, if you embark in this legislation, to a point that you little dream of, and that you will destroy not only civil but religious liberty too [loud cheers].

He had been treating the bill as it originally stood—an important measure; he would now turn to it as it is, emasculated and mutilated. The difficulties which the Government had successively acknowledged in their descent from the great speech with which the noble lord introduced the measure, down to its present stage, was a dilemma inevitable in all legislation on the subject. Their measure must either be contemptibly insignificant—and then, even if he had, as was asserted, though he need scarcely deny it, any favourable feeling to Rome, he should be ashamed to see the mighty legislative power of this country laid prostrate, in ridiculous incompetence, at her feet—or on the other hand, if they legislated efficiently, they would be met at every step by spiritual power, forced to the point from which they were driven in 1829, and compelled to re-enact the civil code in all its severity [loud cheers]. Their impotence was disgraceful, and their vigour dangerous [renewed cheers].

We are told (Sir James continued) this is a question of feeling. But whose feeling? It is said the feelings of the people of England have been outraged, and that the language used has been offensive. Now, I will not follow the hon. member for the city of Dublin through that collation of phrases which he gave us the other night. But, although it was tritely put, there was something apposite to the present question in the case which the hon. member read from the pamphlet from which he quoted the phrases in question. My neighbour, in passing along the street, accidentally jostles against me. I follow him; I knock him down; I knock off his hat; I trample upon it; I spit upon him; I roll him in the gutter; I trample him in the mud; I set the boys in the street to hoot him and run after him; and, when I have hunted him out of breath, I lustily call for the police [loud cheers and laughter]. We have had acrimonious language here to-night [cheers]. That was used in the heat of debate. But the prelates of the English Church used this language deliberately in answer to the addresses of their clergy [hear, hear]. And I think they ought to have remembered that the religion so denounced is, after all, the religion of the far greater portion of Christendom [cheers], and deserving on that account of their respect. They ought not to forget—as I cannot forget—that it is a religion that justly boasts the tempered zeal of Fenelon—that warmed the eloquence of Massillon—that touched with fire the tongue of Bossuet—and that inspired, as if from Heaven, the pen of Pascal [cheers]. I have trespassed long upon the House [cheers, and cries of "Go on!"]—but it is necessary, in self-justification, that I should state fairly and frankly, all reasons which have influenced me. It will be remembered that I was one of those who entirely objected to the appropriation clause [hear, hear]. I did not think it right or feasible, or practically political, if from no higher considerations, to strip the Protestant Church of Ireland with the view of endowing the Roman Catholic Church [cheers]. Whatever the policy of such an endowment at an earlier period, my belief is that opportunity has gone by. Now you can offer them no solid advantages in the shape of endowment. But just in proportion as you cannot satisfy them in that respect, I think that the Roman Catholic population of Ireland, whether laity or clergy, if you reduce the question to one of feeling, are entitled to very peculiar consideration. With this preface there is a passage in the very publication I have referred to, containing a confidential letter from Alexander Knox to Lord Castlereagh, in which Mr. Knox, having succeeded in obtaining an endowment for the Presbytery of Ulster, treats it as bearing upon the question of feeling in language equal to anything in Burke. Mr. Knox says:—

In a manner, perhaps not to be paralleled in any other instance, the moral person of the ancient church of Ireland presents itself before us this day with as much identity as any corporation can do, showing us at once the marks of its pristine grandeur and of our triumph over it. Our identity as victors is also self-evident; we possess all the funds from which the ancient church derived its emoluments and its magnificence. Thus respectively placed—it before us, as substantially existent and as miserably destitute as if we had dismantled it but yesterday; and we no otherwise changed from that period, except in greater ability to be merciful—I ask, is there in such a case no moral claim on the one hand, no duty on the other?

I ask, too, is there no moral claim on one hand and no moral duty on the other? [cheers.] And I say, under the circumstances which this passage denotes, peculiar delicacy with respect to the feelings of the people of Ireland is at all events due from the prelates of the established church. As to the circumstances connected with the bill itself, I look to the names upon the back of it, and I confess I am surprised at finding them there [cheers]. What is the first name I see? The name of Russell. Is it that Russell chosen by the city of London as the champion of religious liberty? [great cheering.] Is it that Russell whose name will go down to posterity as identified with the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and who, true to his principles and to his noble calling, is even now striving to unravel the last fetter of the chain of persecution which still galls the Jew in this isle of freedom? [renewed cheering.] What is the next name I see? It is the name of

Grey. Who is he? [cheers and laughter.] Is it he, the nephew of that patriot nobleman who sacrificed the ambition of his life and the fervour of his heart in the defence of those great principles, and who abandoned all his early associations in the assertion of the claims of the Roman Catholics? [loud cheers.] He (Sir G. Grey) is like his noble relative in his eloquence, in his motives, and in his love of freedom; and I confess it grieves me to see his name on the back of this bill [cheers]. What is the third name upon it? It is the name of the Attorney-General. And who is he? Is he not sprung from a family which sought England as an asylum from religious persecution [cheers], and is he not the son of that illustrious man who adorned by his genius and by his virtues the country of his adoption—the ornament of the bar, the pride of the House of Commons—the untiring and unflinching advocate of civil and religious liberty on every occasion? [cheers.] But this bill is not well framed—it has been "botched" [loud cheers and laughter]. My noble and right hon. friends opposite would have been unworthy of their character if they had been adepts in framing penal laws—they have neither hereditary nor personal skill in such legislation—they have skill to unloose, not to impose, fetters, and God forbid they should ever become adepts in framing bills like this [cheers and laughter]. My noble friend (Lord John Russell) referred the other night to the great names with whom he had been associated. He referred proudly to the names of Mackintosh, of Romilly, of Horner, of Grey, of Althorp—ah! but there was one name he did not mention—he omitted the name of Grattan. I followed, with that noble lord, the remains of Grattan, when his noble spirit had fled, to the abbey, where he was so worthily interred by the side of Pitt, of Fox, of Canning, of Wilberforce [loud cheers]; and I ask him, now, if in his heart and conscience he believes that these men who, agreeing in hardly anything else, agreed cordially in carrying the Emancipation Act, would have approved of this measure? (Lord John Russell nodded his head in token of assent.) The noble lord seems to think they would. Then I appeal from the dead to the living. I ask, does Plunkett approve of this bill? [cheers.] Does Brougham? Does Denham approve of this bill? [cheers.] I ask—and would he were here to answer for himself—does the great historian of the Revolution, who is deeply imbued with Protestant feeling, and almost, indeed, with anti-Catholic antipathies—Macaulay—does he approve of this bill? [cheers.] I try it by the memory of the dead—I try it by the evidence of living witnesses, and I condemn this bill [great cheering]. And I cannot condemn it more emphatically than in the words of the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State (Sir G. Grey). He says, and says truly, that the Protestantism of England must not depend on Parliament, but on the warm attachment of the Dissenters and Churchmen to the principles of the Reformation and to our free institutions. It is written in their hearts [cheers]. There may have been some movement towards Rome on the surface of what are called the higher ranks, but the deep under current of the feeling of this country is essentially Protestant [cheers]. It is written in their very hearts' core—and what is more, it is written in those Bibles to which they have access [cheers]; and while they enjoy those privileges and possess those feelings we have no occasion for a bill like this [cheers]. I say there is no danger in England which justifies it—every feeling in Ireland condemns it. It is a brand of discord cast down to inflame the passions of the people; and, with confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, I hope, and confidently predict, the bill will never pass into a law. (The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amid bursts of cheering, which were renewed repeatedly and were continued for several moments.)

Lord J. Russell immediately rose, and was received with a renewal of the cheering, and with ironical cries from the Irish members, which prevented his proceeding for some time. He hoped the House would indulge him while he made some observations in defence of the present bill [oh! oh! and cheers], and of the general principle which it contained. However this bill might be described as insignificant, or its provisions as ineffectual, it could not be denied that there was a great principle involved, on which it behoved the Commons of England seriously to deliberate. Since the restoration of Louis XVIII. the Court of Rome had striven to regain its ancient supremacy; and though for some time unsuccessful, the democratic revolution of 1848—from the turmoils of which men, ready to escape from shipwreck by any plank, had taken refuge in the authority of the Church—had given an unexpected opportunity of reviving pretensions which might prove fatal to the liberty of every country in Europe. The submission of Austria to claims which she had heretofore resisted, and the troubles in Switzerland—vividly described from his own observation by one who bore a celebrated name, and gave proof of talent—were cases in point; and if this bill were rejected without some clear and definite substitute, the friends of liberty throughout England would conclude that in addition to all other conquests, the Court of Rome had obtained the splendid triumph of a conquest over the minds of the Commons of England [loud cheers]. Mr. Grattan's name had been invoked. That eminent man appeared to have foreseen an exigency like this—he predicted that it would be necessary to attach more closely the Catholic clergy to the Government of England, lest they should be incorporated from the people of England into intimate unity with Rome. They had this verified in declarations such as those of the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beaumont. The theory of religious liberty laid down by the hon. member for Plymouth would include any amount of ecclesiastical action, up to the denunciation of the National Board of Education, for instance, and the excommunication of all the servants of the Government—even the police and military—upholding that obnoxious institution [oh, oh]. It was only in 1816 or '17 that the Pope threatened to excommunicate the King of Naples for resisting his temporal encroachments. Dr. Wiseman, writing in the *Dublin Review* (some years since), had argued that acts done by Henry the Eighth and his successors, subversive of the ancient rights of the apostolic see,

were based on usurpation, and were consequently null and void. The late Papal rescript declared the hierarchy of the Protestant Church non-existent—did that come fairly within the province of a foreign sovereign? Parliamentary resolution on the subject, if produced in a court of justice, when an Archbishop of Westminster or Bishop of Birmingham appeared there, would be pronounced of no force, utterly worthless. The right honourable baronet opposite had hardly stated the case of Lalor fairly. He was convicted of having—on the authority of a vicar-generalship, unsanctioned by the King—exercised episcopal jurisdiction by appointments to benefices, matrimonial causes, dispensations, and so on. Some of the Papal bishops might very possibly have been found guilty of doing these things, but what an outcry would there not then have been of harshness and intolerance? There was no alternative to this bill before the House or the country. It had been alleged against it that it came short of what, as it had been so often mentioned, he might now be allowed to refer to himself—his letter to the Bishop of Durham [laughter, and "hear, hear"]. He was ready to abide by all the sentiments contained in that letter [great cheering, ironical and counter-cheering]. It was a clear appeal, not to the powers of the law, either as they existed then, or as they might be enacted, but to that liberty of opinion, civil and religious, which this country had long enjoyed, and which he considered to be the great antidote against the attempt to fasten upon our consciences the yoke to which they had so long been strangers [cheers]. It did not even say that any proceedings at all were to be taken; but merely that the propriety of taking any proceedings should be deliberately considered; and, therefore, if, at the meeting of Parliament, the Government had declared that they did not think it necessary to introduce a bill, or to institute any proceedings—whether such a course would have been wise or unwise, justifiable or not, at all events it would have been completely consistent with the assertion in that letter [hear, hear, and oh, oh]. It appeared to him, from the very first, that, if any measure was to be proposed, it should be one of the mildest form, and that it would be far better to fall somewhat short of what the occasion might seem to justify, than to exceed, in any degree, the absolute necessity of the case [hear]; and, after all he had heard proposed, he was still of the same opinion [hear, hear].

After one assertion in particular, his lordship continued, which has been much relied upon, I wish to call the attention of the House to what is actually the fact. Some gentlemen opposed to the bill represent it as one of persecution, and say that the first clause contains within itself the enactments of the second and third, so that the omission of these two makes no essential difference in the bill. Without entering into the question of law, on which when in committee we shall hear enough from gentlemen of the long robe, I will put this to the House: If this first clause in itself is so very persecuting, how comes it for 21 years the Roman Catholics of Ireland have been subject to the law, without making scarce a murmur against it; that in point of fact, the only decided expression of opinion respecting it was that in 1830, of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops, which expression was one of acquiescence? [hear, hear.] What this clause says is simply, that our existing sees and dioceses shall be protected from aggression, and that Roman Catholic clergymen shall not be allowed to assume the title from any place or district in the United Kingdom. For 21 years the Roman Catholic prelates and laity have been suffering under the dreadful persecution which is discovered lurking under the clause, and never once in the whole time have been aware of their sufferings [hear, hear]. We have heard of the gentleman who spoke prose all his life and didn't know it; but only conceive a whole people suffering all the martyrdom of persecution, and not knowing anything about it! [laughter, and hear, hear.] This shows that the bill, at all events, is not very oppressive. That questions may arise with regard to the execution of this bill if it become law in England I cannot well doubt. I believe that that is very likely to be the case; but my belief is that when the Roman Catholics see that Parliament has agreed to this enactment they will bow to the authority of Parliament, and will not attempt the assumption of those titles [hear, hear].

He would not conceal his opinion, that there might be a necessity for further measures, such as to settle the relations between the See of Rome and the English Crown; and if further attempts are made to deprive the Irish people of the education provided for them. On this subject, said his lordship,—

I remember speaking with a very excellent and mild bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, who undertook the superintendence of the Roman Catholics of London not many years ago, on the subject of granting aid from the Committee of Council to Roman Catholic schools. I said, "We shall leave your religious instruction entirely unfettered; we shan't inquire what it is, or how it is given." His answer was, "No doubt you intend to do so; but I don't believe you know the extent to which we carry that term, 'religious instruction.' History, for example, the whole of civil history, we comprehend under the term of 'religious instruction'; and we should not be satisfied with any part of the political or civil history of England being taught otherwise than under the superintendence of the clergy of our own Church" [a laugh]. There was nothing arrogant or pretending about that excellent man. This was merely a statement of what the opinions and doctrines of his Church were [hear]. But I must say, if that doctrine were carried to such an extent, that with regard to civil matters, and to matters of physical science, nothing could be taught to the youth of Ireland except under the superintendence of the clergy, then nothing could be more for the benefit of the Roman Catholics themselves than that the State should step in and say that it would not permit any such a system to prevail.

He and his colleagues had endeavoured, throughout their official life, to govern in the spirit of the

[Continued on page 248.]

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 26, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CONCLUSION OF THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Yesterday was the seventh and last night of the debate. Mr. HOBHOUSE was the first speaker. He opposed the bill, and the principle on which it was founded; denying altogether that it was the prerogative of the Crown to appoint bishops, who were originally elected *per clericum et populum*. The Queen was, indeed, the fountain of honours, but "bishop" was, or ought to be, not a title but an office. Mr. PORTAL delivered a maiden speech on the same side, urging the dilemma put by Sir James Graham, that legislation must be either impotent or intolerant. Mr. J. O'CONNELL contended that Catholics did distinguish between the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope, and acknowledged only the former; as was essential to their religion. Lord John Russell's threat of ulterior measures would not deter them from opposing the bill—least of all his lordship's most unjustifiable language with regard to the education of Catholic children. Mr. LAWLESS, though a Protestant, would strenuously oppose the bill, and especially its extension to Ireland. Mr. MUNTZ brought back the debate to the question from which it had wandered—had the Pope committed an aggression upon our Sovereign and people? Almost every member not under the influence of the Pope, even Sir J. Graham, had admitted that there had been an impudent and arrogant aggression. Then, had we come to such a miserable pass that we must submit to it? There was no Roman Catholic nation that enjoyed prosperity; and he was not going out of his way to encourage a religion which would not conduce to the interests of his country. Mr. SCULLY justified the thing done, though not the manner of doing it. All the arguments in favour of this measure were disposed of by the Emancipation Act. Mr. HUMS regarded this as one of the most unfortunate occurrences of his long Parliamentary life. It revived recollections of discussions thirty years back. It was degrading to see the House engaged upon and a whole session deranged by such a subject; and painful to find Lord John Russell, by an unhappy blunder, the person to commence this retrogressive policy. Civil liberty, he contended, depended not upon a particular form of Christianity, but upon public institutions. There was neither justice, principle, nor reason, in this oppressive measure; it would not be confined to Roman Catholics; Dissenters would ultimately come in for their share. Sir F. THESIGER said he had been anxious for some explanation as to the mode in which this measure would either repress the present, or raise a barrier against future aggression. If there had been inconvenience from the existing state of the law, the obvious remedy was to change it; but it was not enough to ward off a blow, the assailant must be disabled from further mischief. What, then, should be the object in legislating here? What had led to the aggression? No Roman Catholic had explained that there was any religious necessity for the change made by the Papal bull. Dr. Wiseman had alleged that it was to introduce the complete code of the Church; but he believed that the Pope inferred from certain indications in our Church, that the period had arrived when he might intrude his authority. He came to the conclusion that there was no religious necessity for the change, and that Parliament was called upon to resist this aggression by legislation. Remarking that there was a great misapprehension respecting the law as to ecclesiastical titles in Ireland, he investigated this point, and then examined the law in regard to the introduction of bulls. He next criticised the course taken in this matter by Lord John Russell, who by this bill had left the law in its former unsatisfactory state. The Papal power being compounded of temporal and spiritual authority intimately blended, the object of the bull, he was convinced, was to extend a sovereign power over the kingdom of England, for the complete development of the Roman Catholic Church was nothing short of universal dominion. This being the case, what did the bill propose to do? To prevent the assumption of ecclesiastical titles; but he showed how easily the penalty might be evaded, and how doubtful it is whether it would prevent synodical action, and the confusion in which the alterations to be made in the bill would involve the whole measure. He should nevertheless vote for the second reading, because, bad as it was, he would rather have the minimum of legislation than none at all, and because he would endeavour in committee to amend it—an intimation that was received with loud cheers. Mr. GLADSTONE then rose. He said the views of the last speaker were formidable indeed. He had talked of benefits abused and of defences surrendered; and it was too plain that, in his judgment, those defences should be repaired by restrictions upon religious freedom. His own vote would be governed by a regard to principles of imperial policy, to the welfare of the entire community, and to the interests of the Church of England. He believed that our constitution was strong enough to resist the aggression of any power in the world. The Church of England was not in such a position; but her power could not be defended by temporal legislation—it had been tried before, and had utterly failed. If it could be shown that the Papal authorities had interfered with our temporal affairs, which was not permitted by any other religious body, legislation was not only just, but called for—but till that line was passed, we had no right to interfere. The language of the Papal documents was not only unfortunate, but of a vaunting and boastful character; but was it just to pass a proscribing act affecting our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects on account of language for which they were not responsible? If the law of nations had been broken, nothing was more disparaging to the country than to proceed only by an act of Parliament imposing a penalty. There was nothing to prevent our representing the wrong to the party who had done it, and demanding redress. The bill, however, was before the House, and the question was what to do with a measure which no one had said was adequate for the purpose. The bill did not defend the territorial rights of the Crown; and, besides, there was a preliminary question—whether the rescript of the Pope had a temporal character. That the Roman Catholics recognised the Pope as their spiritual head did not justify the withholding one jot of religious freedom.

It was not enough that bishops were appointed by a foreign authority; it must be shown that they are appointed for temporal purposes. If the appointment of bishops *per se* was a spiritual, not a temporal act, why interfere with the Roman Catholic bishops? If it was *per se* a temporal act, why exempt the Scotch bishops? There was no proof as to any of the details of ecclesiastical machinery, that there was any temporal character in the rescript distinct from that incidental to the disciplinary arrangements of every religious body, and without such proof there was not a shadow of ground for the bill. In the forgotten corners of the law might be found doctrines of royal supremacy which might make this act of the Pope an aggression; but if we fell back upon these doctrines, he protested against their application to one religious body alone. There was a part of this question which had not been adverted to in this discussion, namely, the effect which this measure would exert upon the two parties into which the Roman community was divided. For 300 years the Roman Catholic laity and secular clergy—the moderate party—had been struggling, with the sanction of the British Government, for the appointment of diocesan bishops, which the extreme party—the regulars and cardinals at the Court of Rome—had been all along struggling to resist. The present legislation would drive the Roman Catholics back upon the Pope, and, teasing them with a miniature penal law, would alienate and estrange them. Religious freedom was a principle which had not been adopted in haste, and had not triumphed until nearly half a century of agonizing struggles; and he trusted we were not now going to repeat Penelope's process without her purpose, and undo a great work which had been accomplished with so much difficulty. Let them recollect the function they had in the face of the world—that Europe and the civilized world looked to England, not as much only, but more than ever, as the mistress and the guide of nations, in regard to the great work of legislation. And what was it they chiefly admired in England? Not the rapidity and acuteness with which we framed constitutions and broached abstract theories, but it was this—they knew when we made a step onward we kept it; that England was not a monarchy to-day, a republic to-morrow, a military despotism the third day; that we were free from the vacillation which had marked the career of some of the greatest of nations. Our fathers and ourselves had earned this brilliant character for England; let us not allow it to be tarnished. Let us show to this Pope and his cardinals that England, too, as well as Rome, had her *"Semper eadem,"* and that when she once deliberately adopted amid storm and conflict a great principle of public legislation, it was destined to influence her national character, and to mark the course of her policy for ages to come; that when she had done this, slowly it might be, with hesitation and difficulty, but still deliberately, and once for all, she could no more retrace her steps than the river that bathed this giant city could flow backward to its source. The character of England was in our hands. We had not created it, but it came to us. Let us feel our responsibility. Let us rely upon it that, though we should take this step backward, we could not turn back the tendency of this age towards religious freedom. It was useless to say that this was a trifling retrogression—all such retrogression began by small measures. But, what security had he, if he deserted the broad and strong ground of principle which bound him to abide by the religious freedom of all classes of the community, that other more formidable measures might not be in the background, and that, for another half-century it might be, the question of civil disqualification and religious liberty was not to absorb the time of the British Parliament, divide the minds of the British public, separate between man and man, dissolve Parliaments, unsettle Ministries, and intercept the regular progress of civil legislation? Let it not be urged, that the character of the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) was a security that we should have no retrogression. If it was said that his pledges upon that subject and the uniform course of his life was such a security, he (Mr. Gladstone) must answer, that he once thought it was; but if it was to be prophesied that the noble lord would not proceed to prohibit the synodical action of the Roman Church, and to reintroduce that system—far more hateful than a system of impartial proscription, a system of exceptional proscription—he would ask, what would have been thought in 1845 if it had been said, that the noble lord would, in 1851, have been found moving the second reading of a bill to prohibit Roman Catholics from bearing ecclesiastical titles? How many men in that House would have believed it? He never heard a more impressive passage than one which was delivered by the noble lord upon the second reading of the bill for enlarging the Maynooth endowment. The noble lord said, that upon the scenes where battles had been fought the hand of nature effaced the ruin which the hand of man had wrought; and the cultivator of the soil in aftertimes found the rusted arms, and looked upon them with joy as the memorials of forgotten strife, and as enhancing the blessings of his peaceful occupation; but he added, that it seemed that our strifes upon the question of religious freedom never were at an end, and our arms never were to rust. Would any man who heard the noble lord deliver those impressive sentences have believed, not only that strife in regard to the great question of religious liberty was to be revived—revived, it was to be feared, with a great deal of acerbity—in this year 1851, but that he himself was to be a main agent in the revival—that his was to be the hand which was to wear the helmet, and his the hand which was to grasp the spear? The noble lord appealed the other night to the names of Hampden and of Pym. He (Mr. Gladstone) had a reverence for Hampden and Pym in one portion at least of their political characters, because they were energetically engaged in resisting oppression. If there was one blot in their escutcheons, it was that bitter and ferocious intolerance which, in them, became even more painful—he would almost say more odious—because it was directed against Roman Catholics alone. If Hampden and Pym were great, so were Clarendon and Newcastle—so were the gentlemen of England who sustained, on the one side, the principle of loyalty, while the equally noble principle of freedom was sustained on the other. The cavaliers and chivalry of England were not seeking always to tighten the chain and deepen the brand; their disposition was to relax the severity of the law, and to attach the affections of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects to the constitution. The opponents of the bill were in a minority insignificant in point of numbers, more insignificant because

they had no ordinary bond of union; but what banded them together was the conviction that they had on their side the principle of justice, and that they should soon have the force of public opinion. [The right hon. gentleman was here interrupted by a burst of laughter from all parts of the House.] Minority as they were, they were sustained in part by the consciousness that they had served a generous Queen and a generous people, and that that generous people would recognise the truth of the facts they endeavoured to present to them; but, above all, they were sustained by that sense of justice which they felt belonged to the cause in which they were engaged, and because they were resolved to follow that bright star of justice beaming from the heavens, whithersoever it might lead. (The right honourable gentleman sat down amidst great and prolonged applause.) Mr. DISRAELI rose to express, very briefly, his sentiments, and those of his party, upon the general question and the particular measure. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the aggression, it was not wise to despise the foe that committed it. He denied that the Pope was of no great power; he was of very great, if not the greatest power, his army consisting of a million of priests. And was such a power to be treated as a Wesleyan Conference, or associated with the last invention of Scotch Dissenters? If the interpretation of religious liberty given by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. R. Palmer was correct, on what plea could synodical action be refused to the Church of England? Why should she acknowledge the supremacy of the Queen? The inference from their doctrine was, that they were opposed to the alliance between Church and State. To the bill, which in six weeks had undergone countless transformations, he objected: first, because it declared, by implication, the conduct of the Cardinal not to be illegal—if legal, it was no offence; if illegal, why was it not dealt with by law, which, though ancient, was not obsolete? Secondly, because it was an attempt to legislate against titles only. He should, nevertheless, vote for the second reading, solely for the reasons assigned by Sir F. Thesiger. He concluded with a severe and pointed criticism upon the course which had been pursued on various public questions by Sir J. Graham. Sir GEORGE GRAY replied, and the House divided:—

For the second reading..... 438
Against it..... 95

Majority ... 343

The House then adjourned, it being a quarter past 3 o'clock, until Thursday.

THE MINORITY OF NINETY-FIVE ON THE SECOND READING OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.

Anstey, T. C.	Greene, J.	Osborne, R.
Armstrong, Sir A.	Henry, A.	Palmer, R.
Armstrong, R. B.	Herbert, H. A.	Pechell, Sir G. B.
Barron, Sir H. W.	Herbert, Rt. Hon. S. Peel, F.	
Bake, M. J.	Heyworth, L.	Portal, M.
Blewitt, R. J.	Higgins, G. G. O.	Power, Dr.
Bright, J.	Hobhouse, T. B.	Power, N.
Buake, Sir T. J.	Hope, A.	Roche, E. B.
Butler, P. S.	Howard, P. H.	Sidgwick, J.
Cardwell, E.	Hume, J.	Scholefield, W.
Castlereagh, Visct.	Hutchins, E. J.	Scully, F.
Charteris, Hon. F.	Keating, R.	Symour, H. D.
Clement, Hon. G. S. Keogh, W.		Stinton, J.
Colebrooke, Sir T. E. Kildare, Marquis of		Smith, J. B.
Corbally, M. E.	Lawless, Hon. C.	Smythe, Hon. G.
Crawford, W. S.	McCullagh, W. T.	Somers, J. P.
Currie, H.	Macan, W. H.	Strickland, Sir G.
Currie, R.	Maher, N. V.	Sullivan, M.
Dawson, Hon. T. V.	Meagher, T.	Talbot, J. H.
Devereux, J. T.	Mahon, The O'Gor.	Tassard, H. W.
Ellis, J.	Man	Tenison, E. K.
Fag n, W.	Monsell, W.	Tollensache, H. F. J.
Fagan, J.	Moore, G. H.	Townley, J.
Fortescue, C.	Mowatt, F.	Urquhart, D.
Fox, R. M.	Mure, Colonel	Vane, Lord H.
Fox, W. J.	Norreys, Lord	Wall, C. B.
French, F.	Nugent, Sir F.	Walmesley, Sir J.
Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Brien, J.		Wegg-Prosser, F. R.
Gladstone, Rt. Hon. O'Brien, Sir T.		Young, Sir John
W. E.	O'Connell, J.	
Goold, W.	O'Connell, M. J.	
Graae, O. D. J.	O'Connell, M. J.	
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir J. O'Connor, F.		
Grattan, H.	O'Flaherty, A.	

In the majority are the names of the following Liberals:—J. Brotherton, Sir W. Clay, Sir De Lacy Evans, W. Ewart, Sir B. Hall, B. Harris, C. Hindley, Alderman Humphrey, J. Kershaw, L. King, J. Macgregor, G. Muntz, S. M. Peto, R. Slaney, Col. Thompson, T. Wakley, J. Williams, W. Williams, J. Wilson, J. Wyld.

THE EXECUTION OF DROXY AND SARAH CHESHAM.—The awful spectacle of the execution of two human beings was exhibited yesterday morning to a concourse of eight or ten thousand persons—hundreds of whom had come from the neighbouring counties, and even from the metropolis—in front of Springfield gaol, Chelmsford. Droxy is described as having evinced "a penitential spirit," though not violent remorse; regretting that he had murdered the girl, "as she was always kind to him!" The woman, on the other hand, was obdurate to the last, and refused to attend the service on Sunday morning. A number of London pickpockets were in the mob, one of whom robbed a female of £5.

During the night the tramp of feet was heard throughout the town of persons anxious to be amongst the first to get a good place, many of them fatigued and careworn, from the distance they had travelled, in some cases upwards of thirty miles. At six o'clock the morning, which had been overcast, suddenly became bright and clear, and then might be seen the full effect of the interest that had been excited, there being continuous groups of labourers, farm-servants, and females, all dressed and decorated as if for some joyous occasion. Vendors of edibles of every description were there, and plied their vocation in a manner the most gross and revolting; nor was the language of their many customers, boys, women, and men, free from the same charge, but the crowd generally conducted themselves quietly.

At 20 minutes past 9, Droxy appeared on the scaffold, when cries of "Hats off!" and "There they come," were heard in all directions. Droxy, attended by two turnkeys, walked up the steps leading to the scaffold, and calmly looked at the surrounding crowd without exhibiting any particular emotion. The cap was speedily placed over his head, and the noose adjusted and locked within one of the links of the chain, which is here used as at Newgate. The wretched woman, Chesham, ere three seconds had elapsed, followed him, declaring her innocence to the last, and, having undergone the same operation, in a few seconds both were dead.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1851.

SUMMARY.

ANOTHER week spent by the House of Commons in discussing Papal aggression, and Lord John Russell's proposed method of resisting it! Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Monday—four nights' debate to be epitomized, with a prospect of having the same work to do next week.* On asking a distinguished M.P., last week, when he supposed the discussion would end, he replied he did not know, nor could he see any good reason for supposing that it would ever end. It is calculated, we believe, that between thirty and forty members, who have not yet expressed their sentiments, mean to do so before the question is finally disposed of—and yet, we believe, the interest which the House appears to take in it is purely factitious, and that the great majority would rejoice to have done with it, at any rate. They seem, however, to consider themselves bound by the loud expression of public opinion, to deal with the "aggression" as if they were thoroughly in earnest—and every one has taken up the impression that the constituencies require some decided resistance of the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman. Public feeling, we think, has not been very correctly interpreted. It would have been satisfied with a declaratory act of censure on these offenders and their offences, if Lord John Russell had accompanied such an act with vigorous measures for the extirpation of Tractarianism from the Establishment. More than half the zeal expended against Romanism in the late agitation, had Popery at home in its mind's eye. It was an outburst of long pent-up irritation, mingled with a sentiment of loyalty to the Queen—so far as it was religious, the feeling was far more in accordance with that passage in Lord John's celebrated letter which denounced Puseyism, than with those others which dealt with the Pope—and unless the protracted Parliamentary debate shall have the effect of stifling that insidious form of Papal principles, depend upon it, we have not seen the last, nor the most violent, of religious contentions.

But *revenons à nos moutons*. We take up the debate at Tuesday se'nnight. Our readers have already seen an outline of it, and we shall not, therefore, reproduce one. The speakers against the bill were Mr. Blewitt, Mr. Anstey, and Mr. Sidney Herbert—in favour of it, Sir R. Lopes, Mr. Walter, Lord Ashley, and Lord Palmerston. The last two only require notice. Lord Ashley was eloquent because he was in earnest. He is really alarmed—he foresees a protracted struggle—a great and final conflict of antagonistic principles. He is right. But we much question whether the battle will be fought on Papal grounds—it is much more likely, we think, to take place in the bosom of the Establishment, at least as far as this country is concerned. Lord Palmerston was brief, and not powerful. He viewed the Government bill as the complement of the Emancipation Act, rendered necessary by the intervention of a foreign potentate in our domestic affairs. The noble lord was tame, but not wholly devoid of that playful sarcasm for which he is so distinguished. He evidently did not enjoy his position.

Mr. Newdegate commenced the debate on Thursday with a dissertation on the Cardinalate—passed on to a just condemnation of convents and monasteries—exposed and denounced the order of Jesuits, and concluded with a menace that if the Protestants of England were not protected by law against aggressions, they would take the matter into their own hands. Mr. Knox followed, and made at least one good hit. He accounted for the apathy with which the United States of America regarded what had in England caused so much excitement by the fact that in America "they were not shackled with an Established Church, which was perpetually trembling for its existence, and at every reform raising the cry of 'the Church in danger!'" Mr. Henry Drummond followed. After some preliminary skirmishing, he cautioned the House not to rely implicitly on anything asserted

* Since the above was written the division on the second reading of the bill has positively taken place. A list of the minority will be found in the preceding page.

by a Roman Catholic member. This was, of course, irritating enough—but the honourable gentleman did not seem to think so. He proceeded in a strain of exasperating sentences against Romanism, which seemed as if strung together on purpose to flay the temper of the members of that faith. If such was really his aim, he certainly succeeded. A scene ensued which baffles all description. It seemed doubtful, at one moment, whether the confusion would not terminate in blows. The Speaker was appealed to—but he declared that Mr. Drummond was perfectly in order. There was groaning, yelling, cat-cauling, and cock-crowing. The hon. member, however, assisted by the Speaker, maintained his ground, and after a series of flings at the Roman Catholic Church, which for coarseness may be pronounced unrivalled, he said that monkery and church establishments might have had their use in former times, but their day had passed by, and it was necessary they should cease. He spoke not alone against the Roman Catholic system, for he believed it was the tendency of all priests, of every sect, to domineer over the people. After he had done, the Speaker having called upon Sir James Graham as the next member to address the House, left the chair for ten minutes to get refreshment, during which interval great excitement was observable. Sir James referred, in his introductory sentences, to the scene they had just witnessed, and delicately censuring the Speaker, whilst he appeared to defer to his authority, he read Mr. Drummond a severe but dignified rebuke. He then went fully into these two questions—whether legislation is the proper mode of dealing with this aggression, and if so, whether this bill is of the kind to give it effect. To both these questions his reply was in the negative. We cannot pretend to analyze his most masterly speech—our readers, doubtless, either have perused or will peruse it. His historical sketch of the movement, which had terminated in the Catholic Relief Bill—his exposition of the conciliatory policy which followed—his discrimination between the legal and theological, as well as between the spiritual and temporal—his assertion that, for the purpose of defending regality, no new laws are necessary—his declaration that the main offence of the aggression was this—"that the thrones of the Roman Catholic bishops are side by side with those of the Protestant prelates"—his warning to the Dissenters of England to look well about them, if legislation was to retrograde on the subject of religious liberty—his aphorism that in all legislation on such questions "impotence is disgraceful, and vigour dangerous"—and, lastly, his allusion to the circumstances connected with the bill itself, and to the names of Russell, Grey, and Romilly, at its back—constituted a *tout ensemble* of forcible argument, racy illustration, and oratorical power, which proved irresistible—nor is it surprising that when the hon. baronet resumed his seat, the House cheered him vociferously, once and again, with the utmost enthusiasm. Lord John Russell found it necessary to make an unwonted effort in defence of his bill. It would be unfair to say that he wholly failed—for he returned his adversary's fire with more spirit and effect than we should have anticipated. But he let out in the course of his speech the true object of his measure. "What this clause" (namely, the only clause he proposes to retain) "says is simply that our existing sees and dioceses shall be protected from aggression." Just so—this is what we have over and over again stated to be the real drift of the bill, introduced with whatever pretences. It is a bill not to vindicate sovereignty, but to gratify episcopacy. The noble lord concluded, however, with a powerful passage, in which he relieved himself and his reputation from the charge of inconsistency.

Mr. Bernal Osborne took the lead on Friday, and the topic he dealt with, in his own humorous style, was that Protection, which was said to be the bane of agriculture, was the bane of Protestantism too. He attacked, principally, the Popery which lurked in the Establishment, and he indignantly opposed the bill as an invasion of the great Protestant right of private judgment, and independent religious action. We pass over Mr. Cochrane, and two or three others, who spoke briefly, and come to Mr. W. J. Fox. He was calm and argumentative. He showed that persecution was anything but an exclusively Papal habit. He scrutinized the petitions which had been presented in favour of the measure, and came to a conclusion that the clerical factory was at work. His brief peroration put the whole question in the right light—"By that bill," he said, "he saw the Government as well as the party of the noble lord, shattered to atoms; the public business delayed; the time of the Legislature occupied, and the tone of its deliberations lowered; Ireland inflamed; the passions of the people of this country excited, raging, and working havoc amongst the social relations of friends; and all this, for what on earth but to placate the wounded pride of a few titled ecclesiastics?" Mr. Walpole followed Mr. Fox, in a speech of considerable power, remarkable chiefly for the pointing out a

more suitable mode of dealing with the aggression than that adopted by the bill, for which, however, he intended to vote. He would have condemned the act of the Pope, as was done in olden times, and prefaced the condemnation with a preamble reciting distinctly the constitutional principle against which that act was an offence. We need scarcely go further. The adjourned debate on Monday was in nothing remarkable but for a eulogium of Mr. Smythe on the grandeur of the voluntary principle. No novelty was produced. The rhetoric was commonplace, and the whole tone of the evening's discussion dull and wearisome. But the debate, after two divisions, was again adjourned.

Other Parliamentary topics we can barely allude to. Mr. Williams's bill to restrain Sunday trading in the metropolis, the second reading of which has been carried, and Lord Brougham's County Court Extension bill, likewise read a second time, will come under notice at some future stage.

Intelligence respecting the Dresden Conferences, and the policy of the leading parties concerned in them, is still very conflicting. That the project for a national parliament is supported by nearly all the minor states, and has been recommended by the second committee, appears not to admit of a doubt—that it will be supported by Prussia is somewhat questionable. In spite of all rumours to the contrary, Baron Manteuffel appears still to maintain his position at the head of the Berlin cabinet, and to be engaged in battling with Prince Schwarzenburg, not for any national interests or constitutional principles, but solely for his sovereign's aggrandizement. The question of their relative share in the new Executive Federal Power is still the bone of contention between the rival governments, and they appear to be as far off as ever from coming to an agreement. Once again, the two statesmen were to meet to discuss their differences, and perhaps in the exigencies of their position, with a new German Parliament, supported by the minor sovereigns and states in the background, they may manage to patch up a temporary agreement. Meanwhile the "energy" for which Prince Schwarzenburg is said to be so remarkable, has served him but little to obtain his grand object—the admission of all the states composing the Austrian empire into the German Confederation. The French Government have distinctly declared that they shall regard it as "a flagrant violation" of the treaty of Vienna—the Emperor of Russia has formally discountenanced the scheme, and Lord Palmerston has remonstrated against it. Events seem fast hastening to the solution of this question:—Can anything short of a miracle save the House of Hapsburg from its well-merited doom?

CRUMBS OF COMFORT.

TIME, one would imagine, is a commodity with which members of Parliament this session are overstocked, and know not how to dispose of to advantage. Seven weeks devoted, almost exclusively, to a single measure, and that intended, when passed, to be inoperative, give us, on a magnificent scale, an apt illustration of "Much ado about nothing." On Monday night, the debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was again adjourned, with ominous indications of continuing through the remainder of the week. Each orator, on resuming his seat, was succeeded by dozens of aspirants to the Speaker's notice, and, on one occasion, the reporters inform us, the greater part of the House rose *en masse*. Some forty-eight gentlemen have now addressed the House, some of them at great length, *pro* and *con*, and, we are given to understand, that nearly equal that number intend to do so. As yet, Lord Arundel's amendment is not disposed of—Mr. Stanford's will follow—and in his wake there is a promise of others. The Pope and Cardinal Wiseman, therefore, may be expected to constitute the standing dish of the session. Other business will be mere garnish. Perhaps, it is as well that it should be so. A thorough surfeit of polemical discussion will prepare the way for removing all religious interests out of the range of Parliamentary superintendence.

That we may as well make up our minds at once to all the inconveniences of a lost session, is now clear enough to the dullest. What chance can remain of making the smallest progress in fiscal reform, when it is considered that the Income-tax is on the point of expiring, and the new Budget has not yet loomed into sight? What rational prospect is there of even laying a basis for Law Reforms, when Ministers have had no opportunity, as yet, of getting for themselves the customary money votes for the year? Presently, Easter will be upon us, and full ten days' recess. That festival will be scarcely over when the opening of the Great Exhibition will convert legislative labour into something near akin to a pretence. With all this staring them full in the face, the House of Commons proceed just as if they had a superfluity of time on hand. Night after night is consumed upon a question which has already been spoken threadbare—and

speech follows speech, differing from those which have gone before them, in nothing but phraseology. As if to evince the *ne plus ultra* of nonchalance as to this waste of time, Lord Robert Grosvenor asks Lord John Russell to defer to the wishes of many members, by adding the whole of Passion Week to the *dies non* of Parliament, and Lord John consents to meet the request, if possible, half-way. For all practical purposes, the year 1851 may be erased from the records of the British Legislature.

Seeing, then, what we have to expect, or rather what we have *not* to expect, we had better acquiesce, with as much resignation as we can command, in a lot which seems inevitable. Repining may aggravate our misfortune, but will not remove it. Let us make a virtue of necessity, and "be jolly, under creditable circumstances." Suppose we calculate upon this Ecclesiastical Titles Bill as the sole fruit of the session! Suppose we set it down for two months' further debate, and settle it in our own minds as a certainty that nothing but routine business can be transacted besides it! It becomes us, then, as wise men, to extract such consolation as we can out of our untoward fate, and if we cannot get a slice of comfort to pick up the crumbs. Every evil has its bright side. Every calamity is yoked with compensation. Let us see whether something agreeable cannot be found even in our present and prospective position—and try to swallow without a wry face what is nauseous, under the impression that it will hereafter prove salutary.

We think, then, that Nonconformists may learn from what has passed and is passing around them, how perilous, and, in the end, how useless a thing it is for them to put in abeyance their own principles under any conceivable pressure of circumstances. They fancy they have not done so in the present instance, and *we* can give many of them credit for not meaning to do so. But they have done something so much like it, that Parliament does not care to distinguish the apparent from the real—and the members who support the measure of Government, as well as those who oppose it, concur in regarding the conduct of Dissenters as having put their own principles out of court for years to come. More than three-fourths of the House regard the anti-Papal question as a nuisance which they would have been glad to dispose of with all speed—and had Dissenters acted generally upon the counsel we ventured to offer them, they would have stood higher in the respect of Parliament at the present moment than they ever did before, and would have risen to a position from which they might have pressed their own principles on the attention of the Legislature with something like authority. We speak not our own opinion merely, but that of many of the most distinguished members of the House, when we affirm that Dissenters, by the course they have taken, have missed a rare opportunity, and have lost ground in the respect of almost every shade of Liberals. And what have they gained by the sacrifice? What can they look to gain? Does Lord John's policy satisfy them? Do they see in his measure any additional guarantee against Papal ascendancy, or any worthy vindication of the Queen's sovereign rights? Could they have foreseen this issue, would they have deemed it worth the effort made to bring it about? Their disappointment will teach them, we hope, that when they demand legislative interposition in religious or quasi-religious questions, they must take it "for better, for worse." Their loss of character is certain—their gain is extremely problematical. They have done more harm to their own question, than good to Protestantism. They have thrown away their own moral influence without receiving aught in return. Let us hope they will digest the lesson which events have read them, and be more on their guard in future.

Then, again, irritation at this loss of public time is somewhat soothed by the reflection, that the forced and protracted stay of the Papacy in the presence of the English mind, its long exposure to minute scrutiny, the sifting of its claims, the dragging to light of its darker deeds, the exhumation of its past history, the attention called to its present continental career, and, above all, the searching investigation of its sacerdotal pretences, will, whatever may become of Lord John's little bill, do more to neutralize its future spiritual influence in this country than fifty hierarchies could do to advance it. The stir occasioned may here and there excite a morbid curiosity, and give apparent popularity to a system so loudly inveighed against. But Popery cannot prosper in the light of free discussion—and so Cardinal Wiseman will hereafter find. Nor is this all. The germs of Romanism which, of late, have sprouted so freely, and flourished so luxuriantly, within the limits of the Protestant Establishment, will be nipped, if not killed, by the causes the existence of which we on other grounds deplore. Tractarian principles and practices will cease to flaunt so boldly before the eye of the public, and clerical bombast will in time be estimated at its true worth. We are fully aware that, mingled

with the good we thus anticipate, there will be great evils—increased bigotry and intolerance—many social animosities—and the prevalence once again of an envenomed polemical spirit. But since these evils are now inevitable, we may comfort ourselves that they are in some measure counterbalanced by unquestionable advantages, among which we think we may reckon the worse than defeat of the Papal designs on this country.

Lastly, we are sanguine in the hope, that the longer the question remains before Parliament, the less likely is it to constitute a topic for constituencies at the next general election. A House of Commons returned under the influence of an anti-Papal *furor*, would be about the least liberal we have seen since the epoch of Reform. Its predominant spirit would be of the old High Church and Tory hue—stupid, intolerant, and savage. After what we have seen, we confess we should tremble to have middle-class theological anger fully represented in Parliament. Hence, we are not sorry to discern likelihoods of giving that class a surfeit during the present session. Lord John will, perhaps, carry his bill, and then the subject of it will be forgotten. Other questions will take its place in the public mind—and, peradventure, the entire loss of the present session will stimulate all parties to aim at, and look for, larger and more liberal reform in that which is to follow it.

LAND IN SIGHT.

"I REMEMBER," said Mr. Monckton Milnes, on Monday night, intending a sarcasm at the abstract reasoning of the brilliant gentleman who preceded him—"I remember that all the elementary books on political economy I ever read, began with, 'Suppose a man on a desert island.' A very fair and serviceable supposition! If the economists had a little ingenuity they might vary the opening description—clothe the island with northern moss or tropical vegetation—but they could not construct or choose a better hypothetical illustration. That is the normal condition of man the wealth-creator. Robinson Crusoe and the mutineers of the "Bounty" are the standing types of what must have been the primitive and universal relations. There are the land and the labourer in immediate conjunction. If there is none to dispute proprietorship, neither is there any to aid in the tillage or share in the fruit. The next comers will have as good a title to the unplanted land as the first comers to the uninhabited isle. Then will begin a wise copartnership or a blind and selfish competition. In either case a frequent readjustment will become necessary; and a self-corrective principle will be found to be in operation. That the soil radically belongs to all who are on it will be acknowledged sooner or later; and every generation will have to reproduce, in its own vindication of a right to subsistence, the story of their common progenitor.

These are sentiments which we do not scruple to repeat whenever occasion serves. We believe that a frequent recurrence to first principles is the *vis medicatrix* of ethics, the natural medicine for deranged morality; and that to fall back on the soil of a country is as restorative to debilitated industry as was the touch of his mother earth to the mythological giant. Whether we are on the highest wave of commercial prosperity, or down in the trough of the sea of traffic, we would alike make for the land. We share in and encourage the ambition of the tradesman to recover, by the gains of the shop, the ancestral farm—of the thrifty mechanic to make his sons backwood squires—and of the struggling artisan to win a garden-plot as well as a county vote by his Freehold Land Society. We even hold what Government commissioners count the pestilential heresy, that able-bodied paupers would be better employed in raising potatoes for the workhouse-table than in eating the bitter bread of absolute idleness. But the realization of these hopes and opinions on any large scale is impossible while land continues, as it has long been, the most heavily weighted of all raw material—that is, in proportion to its importance. We do not mean that it is over-taxed to the general revenue—the reverse of that. It cannot be too well known that the history of English taxation is a history of the transference from the land to the labour of a people of the burdens that should rest on the former alone. It is the blackest fact in the "Black-book of the Aristocracy," that whereas at the time of the Revolution the land-tax was one-fourth of the entire revenue, it is now about one-fortieth. What are called agricultural burdens, it is true, are estimated at twelve millions; but they are borne, not by the proprietors, but by the occupiers of land, and the consumers of agricultural produce. The aristocracy have put a ring fence round this fair England—and even up the Scottish hills, like a Chinese wall—and keep out the people from proprietorship, as though they were poachers. Millions of cultivable acres are sealed up in barrenness, with red wax and strips of parchment. We don't say that either the landlords or the lawyers intended this; but the result

of primogeniture and entail laws, and of the laws affecting sale or mortgage, is such; and that it is so, is as much to the detriment of the landlords as of any other class, since they are notoriously half insolvents, and their mortgages amount to a moiety of the National Debt. The well-meaning heir of a spendthrift duke may, to escape imprisonment for debt, and honourably discharge his liabilities, sell his ancestral pictures, like Charles Surface, dissipate his heir-looms, cut down trees that have been centuries in growth, yet cannot sell a slice of the entailed estate to save the rest and what stands thereon. It is a more common and widely mischievous consequence of this state of things, that a population are banished from, or rot in squalor upon, the lands which their owner can neither fertilize with capital nor dispose of to those who could. The Encumbered Estates Act has stopped this plague in Ireland, and promises to be the salvation of the country—its extension to Great Britain cannot be long refused.

Lord Campbell has made one step in the right direction, by the production of his measure for the "registration of assurances." The main features of his plan are, the institution of one register-office in the Metropolis for the whole kingdom; the registration of original deeds dealing with the interests in the land of the kingdom, and not memorials of those deeds, as is the use in some existing local registries; that reference to the land dealt with be made not in the present mode of wordy descriptions, but by simple letters of reference to an index-map prepared from the maps of the whole country which are now available under the Ordnance survey, and the official surveys which have been made for the purposes of tithe commutation and parochial assessment; and that instead of it being incumbent on the seller of an estate to prove that there is no other title to it in existence, the purchaser will simply have to consult the map and register. Lord Beaumont expressed his opinion that the value of land will be greatly increased by the simplification of its titles; but that we foresee would only lead to the completion of the great reform thus begun. Yes! we may venture to congratulate the industry of our country, that in more than one sense it is now within sight of land; or, to appropriate Mr. Smythe's peroration, that Lord Campbell has read the banns of a union between the ancient soil and modern appliances—whereof may there be born the comely offspring of social prosperity and political liberty!

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—At a special Court of Common Council, on Thursday, Alderman Sidney moved a resolution, as the basis of a petition to Parliament, asking for an alteration of "the present law of settlement and rating for the relief of the poor;" on the ground that it "is unjust, partial, and oppressive in its operation throughout the city of London;" that it relieves the wealthy parishes, and oppresses both the poorer districts and the smaller houses. The motion was carried by 55 to 42. Mr. Gilpin gave notice of a motion, that the Court do present a respectful address to Lord Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, entreating that he will be pleased promptly and energetically to use his influence with the Government of the Sublime Porte to procure the immediate liberation of the illustrious Kossuth and his companion captives, confined in the fortress of Kutayah.

A WORKING MAN'S ASSOCIATION was formed at Newport, Monmouthshire, yesterday week, at an enthusiastic public meeting, attended by from 400 to 500 members of that class. Mr. Hill, a shoemaker, explained its objects.—"The men of Newport were behind other towns, not because they had no brains, but because they did not cultivate them. The men of Newport squandered their time in standing at the corners of the streets, or in something worse. He hoped they would now cultivate their minds, and rise to the dignity God intended for them. It was proposed to give them, for 1s. 6d. a quarter, the opportunity of reading all the papers of the day, and the right of attending a free discussion class. See how Elihu Burritt had dignified the labourer by knowledge." Besides the various speakers among working men, the Revs. W. Allen, and J. Barfield, M.A., Dissenting ministers of the town, took a prominent part in the proceedings; the former gentleman presiding on the occasion. Both these gentlemen have zealously exerted themselves in promoting the formation of this institution. It is gratifying thus to see ministers of religion identifying themselves with the cause of social and intellectual elevation, and thereby aiding not a little the progress of true religion. Mr. Barfield pointedly remarked in the course of his speech:—"Objection had been made to the discussion classes. It would not be a political association because it discussed political questions, nor a religious society because it discussed religious subjects. Men already brought these subjects forward in the public-house, where they could not meet them, and answer them, and they had better discuss them where others could oppose. Friendly discussions would lead men to greater thought."

M. Miot, one of the Montagnard representatives, has just laid before the French Assembly a proposition for a great exhibition of the world, to take place in Paris. Coming from the Mountain, it is thought that the proposition will be rejected.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

[Continued from page 244.]

Emancipation Act, and not least as to the distribution of patronage. Returning to Sir James Graham's speech, he observed that for a Roman Catholic, conscientiously attached to his Church, while resisting the oppressions of its heads, it might not be so easy as his right hon. friend supposed to leave its communion. The great men whose names he had invoked, as inspiring respect for their religion, were indeed faithful adherents to the doctrines of Rome, but most spirited opponents of her usurpations. And as to more personal allusions—

My right hon. friend, at the conclusion of his speech, referred to men of eminence, some of whom were departed and some of whom were still alive, who had fought manfully and successfully in favour of Roman Catholic independence. I was a humble follower of those men, and though not taking part in the debates upon that subject in this House, I constantly fought that battle in the country, and gave my votes upon the same side. I regret not a single vote that I then gave. I rejoice that I was in any way instrumental in procuring religious liberty; but if I experience now that you have not taken those securities which Mr. Grattan said you might take; if I feel some doubt—some suspicion—some apprehension—of the future proceedings of the Court of Rome, I am not without the authority of many friends of freedom who expressed similar fears and similar apprehensions. I do not know that I need be ashamed of being somewhat more liberal than Milton and than Locke [cheers]. I do not know that I need be ashamed of having somewhat of the temper which belonged to Hampden and to Pym, and to all those great men who asserted the liberties of the country in this House against the tyranny of Charles I. I do not know that I need be ashamed of feeling somewhat of those doubts and apprehensions which influenced the calm and sober judgment of Lord Somers. Those men were the friends of liberty, many of them writers in favour of liberty of conscience and of toleration, far beyond the opinions of their age; but they felt, however, that though the Roman Catholic faith might be held as well as any other faith, conscientiously and consistently with the enjoyment of power, still there was something in the character of the See of Rome which made every friend of liberty jealous of its encroachments, and fearful of the establishment of its power [cheers]. Whatever I may have felt with regard to the particular measures that might be adopted, I have always maintained an opposition to the Roman Catholic supremacy. I remain still of that mind; and when I see that there are so few of the Roman Catholic body who feel that this aggression, made without the consent of the Crown and against the will of the nation, is an aggression upon the supremacy of the Crown and the independence of the people, my apprehensions are not diminished, but increased by such a temper. While I remain a friend to religious liberty, as I trust I ever have been—as the Roman Catholics, at least, ought to admit, frequent as have been the rebuffs that I have met with in the course of popular elections because I have said I was for the Roman Catholics—anxious as I have been, and ever shall be, for religious liberty, I will not confound that cause with the cause of Papal encroachment [cheers]. I believe that the liberties of England and the liberties of Europe will be best promoted by its resistance [loud cheers].

The debate was once more adjourned till the next night, when, before its resumption, a lengthened irregular discussion went on respecting the tumult raised by Mr. Drummond, and the allegations respecting Miss Talbot. On the former nothing more important came out, than that the Irish members intended bringing forward a vote of censure on that gentleman, but contented themselves with assurances from both sides of the House that Mr. Drummond (who seems to have been absent) had sufficiently apologized. Sir R. INGLIS read a document from Mr. Berkeley, in support of the allegations in his petition; and Mr. REYNOLDS read Dr. Hendren's letter to the *Times* as contradicting those allegations. Admiral BERKELEY defended his brother indignantly from the imputation of falsehood, which Mr. REYNOLDS disclaimed; and Sir B. HALL pointed out, amidst vehement cheering, that Dr. Hendren's letter itself contradicted Mr. Reynolds's denial. Mr. M. GIBSON then called attention to the position of public business [much laughter and cheering], and entreated the postponement of the ecclesiastical matter till some progress had been made with the Budget. Mr. E. B. ROCHE threatened that the Irish members would use all the forms of the House to obstruct the bill if it were then pushed in their way. Lord JOHN RUSSELL hoped the debate would finish on Monday; but could only say, "as it has been already stated, that as soon as the House has decided on the second reading of the bill we shall proceed on the first order night with the army estimates, and endeavour to obtain a vote, and introduce the Militia Bill. Immediately after that notice will be given as to what shape the budget will assume, and on the next order day we shall take the vote on the income-tax." After some other questions, of little public interest, the debate was allowed to proceed. Hon. members on the fifth night were scarcely less prolix than those who had spoken on the first and second; but we must submit their speeches to a heavier power of compression.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE took the lead in a humorous speech. He believed the bill was the first step towards the revival of the penal laws. Because there was no provision for hanging or disembowelling a priest, it was not the less penal. It had been said that the Bishop of London had concocted the first clause, and that the measure was so very mild a thing that one bishop might easily inflict it on another.

The fair Narcissa is so very mild,
To make a wash she would not stew a child.

[Laughter.] University members had spoken, almost

word for word, the speeches delivered by their predecessors in 1829, and learned members had used arguments tenable only in Westminster-hall. When he had heard, last night, the speech of the hon. member for Warwickshire, followed up, as it was, by the speech of the hon. member for West Surrey, and when the speakers said they were friends of religious liberty, he had been forcibly reminded of the anecdote of the drunken sailor, who placed himself against the wall of the church, swore against the Pope, and said to the church, "I am a staunch Protestant; I will stand by you, my old girl." When he read of the post prandial excitement of the Lord Chancellor, and of the hysterics of the Court of Aldermen, he could not but recall the oyster-women, who locked up their baskets to join in the cry of "no bishops." And when he saw the respectable Sir Peter Laurie taking the course he had done, he could not but recall to mind the times of another Sir Peter Laurie, and the fact that, in 1688, Sir Thomas Blair had moved a resolution to the effect that precautions should be taken in case the citizens should rise some fine morning with their throats cut [laughter]. But when he heard in that House the speeches which were made, when he heard the descendant of a man who he believed was the sole origin of the Popish plot—he meant the noble lord the member for Bath—when he heard him, in sanctimonious language, thanking his God that he was not like other men—when he heard the descendant of the man who created the whole of the Popish plot in 1678 express himself in the way he did, he would take leave to read a short speech made by the noble lord's great ancestor in that Popish Parliament, because, disguise it as they would, despite of his long quotation from Milton, despite of his sanctimoniousness, this was the very gist of the speech of the noble lord the member for Bath. The Earl of Shaftesbury said, "In fact I would not have so much as a Popish man or a Popish woman; I would that there remained here not so much as a Popish dog not so much as a Popish bitch—nay, not so much as a Popish cat to purr and mew about the King" [laughter]. And the historian added, what was more extraordinary, the speech met with general approbation. Seriously, he (Mr. Osborne) contended that protection, which was said to be the bane of agriculture, was the bane of Protestantism too. The Church—the Act-of-Parliament Church—if she was fated to fall, would fall not from the efforts from without, but from those within. Like Cæsar, she had acquired great dominion and power, and like Cæsar she would be laid prostrate by the hands of professing friends, but disguised assassins. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) said a Roman Catholic prelate told him he objected to education unless it was based upon a certain theory. That was not peculiar to Roman Catholics. Mr. Sewell, the late Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford, published a book on Christian morals, in which he said it was impossible for any one to attain to the knowledge of any science unless he was well acquainted with theology; that he believed the geologist deeply impressed with the mysteries of baptism would not have accounted for the formation of the globe by the action of fire and water [a laugh]. This was only a sample of what people in their own Church were teaching; and when the noble lord said the Roman Catholics would not allow anybody to educate their youth but themselves, he should remember that neither would the Protestant clergy. While so much was said of the Synod of Thurles, it might not be convenient to hon. gentlemen to know that he held in his hand a protest of the Protestant bishops of Ireland against national education [hear, hear]. But were they content with protesting? By no means. No clergyman had even a chance of getting preferment who was favourable to national education; he was excluded from all the rank and emoluments of his profession. The hon. baronet (Sir R. Inglis) called the colleges godless colleges, but the Bishop of Cashel called the schools devil's schools.—[A Voice: A Catholic bishop?—No; Roman Catholic bishops never made these violent speeches—it was a bishop in receipt of £5,000 a year, with great patronage, and a small congregation [laughter]. This bishop said, speaking of the National Schools, it was a hopeful feature of the times that out of 2,000 clergymen 1,500 were against them. They were not afraid to stand out in defence of the truth, and against the mock liberality and blinded measures of the present Government [laughter]. Returning to the bill, he summed-up his argument against it by declaring that he opposed it with all his judgment and his heart, as an invasion of the great Protestant right of private and independent religious action [cheers].

Mr. B. COCHRANE confined his remarks to personalities. Lord John Russell he accused of having told the Bishop of London before he wrote the Durham letter, that the aggression was of no consequence. The bishops, Dr. McNeile, and Mr. Drummond, he rebuked for their harshness towards Catholic doctrines and dignitaries. Lord Minto had been intimate in Rome with Ciceroacchio, the revolutionist, and Mr. Freeborn, the British consul, gave five hundred passports to the Roman rascals who supported the Republic, and hid Mazzini in his wine-cellar when the French entered Rome. Besides all this, M. Mazzini and his party had attended the lectures delivered in London by that arch-agitator, Gavazzi. The language used by that man, in sermons delivered to Italians, but attended by persons of high consideration, had been of the most violent character; it had been quoted in the foreign papers (particularly the Austrian), and it was remarked that while they were talking about their friendship towards the Papal government, they were making no protest against these proceedings. He would only ask the House what must be the effect of such language on the Continent, when they knew that no

effort was made whatever to put down these meetings? [cheers.] He believed that the Austrian government had demanded explanations with respect to the way in which Gavazzi had spoken of the Archduchess Sophia, a lady of the highest character, and who had won the affections of every class of persons [cries of "hear, hear"]. Gavazzi said of this lady:—"Have we not the Archduchess Sophia at Schonbrunn, a dissolute parody on Etrurian Matilda, propping up a tottering Papacy, and compounding with her monkish confessors for personal license by crushing the liberties of mankind?" He should like to know what would be the answer of the noble lord, and whether he would express approval of this extraordinary and licentious language [cheers]. Gavazzi also spoke of the Pope as "the felon Ferretti;" and termed the Papal decrees, "the words of blasphemy from the mouth of the great Beast of the Revelations" [hear]. Now he (Mr. Cochrane) would only ask whether, when language like that was not only uttered without remonstrance, but was even patronized by men of high station, it was not inconsistent for them to speak of the good feeling which they had always evinced toward the Papal government? During the debate an unfavourable comparison had been made of Roman Catholic with Protestant countries, but nothing, in his opinion, could be more erroneous; for was not the Roman Catholic religion the religion of Italy when that country was the head of all European civilization? [cheers.] Notwithstanding all this, he should vote for the bill.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE expressed his intention of voting against the bill, as grossly unjust, especially to Ireland. The formation of a Roman Catholic hierarchy here, was indeed an aggression; but it was upon the Church of England, who had no right to complain; the offence was exclusively spiritual, and therefore not cognizable by the State. The act of the Pope must be judged by the maxims of the 19th, not the 16th century: to say that an ecclesiastical act was an invasion of royal prerogatives was a pure anachronism. The bill was dictated by the excited feeling of a lingering bigotry; and he refused to echo by the voice of Parliament the dying thunder of religious intolerance [loud cheers].

Mr. GOULD briefly opposed the bill on the same ground as the last speaker. Lord John Russell had leaped before he looked, and ever since had been trying the more difficult feat of leaping back again.

Mr. CHILD supported the measure in much discontent that it was no better.

Mr. W. J. FOX succeeded in being heard from amongst a dozen members eager to speak. He said the principle upon which he should vote against the bill was, that it was not merely an abridgment of Roman Catholic freedom, but an infringement of religious liberty, which could not be infringed in the case of any sect or church, even the most obnoxious, without invading, in some measure, directly or indirectly, the rights of all other non-established sects or churches. The bill interfered with the internal organization of a non-established church, and the principle applied to all Protestant Nonconformists. Suppose a free Episcopal Church to arise in England. This bill would have prepared a ban for it. The Moravians had bishops; so had the Methodists in America. The full development of the priesthood was more essential to the Catholic Church than to any other. That the Pope was a prince and a foreigner was an accident, to be left out of consideration. The American Methodists revered Wesley, though an Englishman. Zinzendorf and Swedenborg had their sects in this country. Indeed, it was an aphorism that Christianity overrides nationality; its earliest act was the sending a Jew from Jerusalem to be Bishop of Rome, and another to originate a Christian Church at Athens. The moral necessity of an episcopacy was felt by every church which had an episcopal origin; the Pope, therefore, had done that which other churches should deem a praiseworthy act. The Episcopalians of the United States had existed for some time without it; but soon after the declaration of independence they felt this craving for bishops. They applied to this country; the bishops entertained their application; Mr. John Adams, then a resident here, was made the medium of communication. There was a good deal of excitement among other classes of religionists; and Mr. Adams himself spoke of the undertaking as bold, daring, and hazardous to him and his. However, in 1777, at Lambeth, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York ordained a bishop of New York and a bishop of Pennsylvania. And so earnest were they to give (as the Bishop of Oxford said in his history of the transaction), this great and necessary boon to the American Church that they made extraordinary sacrifices. They sacrificed many portions of the Liturgy, one of the three creeds, and 19 out of the 39 Articles, and they procured legislative authority to dispense with the coronation oath, which had never before been dissociated from the consecration of a bishop. They had heard of countries being mapped out ecclesiastically; but the Bishop of Oxford had prefixed to his history a map of the United States, in which the whole of that great country, from sea to sea, was marked and partitioned by dotted lines into Anglican dioceses [hear, hear]. The Pope then had done that which all churches having the same institution would think rather a praiseworthy action than one to be censured. A sophism which had prevailed very much in that debate, commencing with the able speech of the noble lord in introducing the bill, had been to take all the enormities of a priesthood, from the dark ages to the present time, and ascribe them all to the Roman Catholic priesthood peculiarly. The noble lord had traced the

offences of the priesthood and priestcraft down to the Reformation; there the line divided, and he had only taken one portion; had he pursued the other, he would have found most sanguinary and ferocious acts [cheers]. All the priesthoods of all religions, in all countries and ages, had been ambitious, grasping, requiring to be kept in check, showing their bad qualities when they were dominant, and sometimes doing much to balance the account in the eye of the historian by their devotion to benignant works, to kindness, and to charity, through great privation, and when they were in poverty, as had been remarkably the case with the Roman Catholic priesthood of the sister country [hear, hear]. The hon. member for Marylebone had told them of the difficulty which a Protestant parent at Rome had in being allowed to put an inscription on the tomb of his daughter; but there was a town in this kingdom at present in a ferment on account of a refusal as obnoxious to all the feelings of our nature—he alluded to the refusal at Chichester of interment in the church burial-ground to the remains of the good and respected pastor of a Dissenting denomination, who had passed a blameless and most exemplary life, the only reason for keeping him out being that he was a Separatist, and the pastor of a body of Separatists [hear]. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) appeared angry with the Roman Catholic clergy because they disapproved the proposed system of national education; but, at the same time, where were there such advocates of the system of national education as the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland—three-fourths of whom were in favour of it, though the great majority of the Protestant clergy of that country were opposed to the system? [hear, hear.] He believed that in many instances the Catholic clergy were opposed to education, and sought undue control over it; but that was the common tendency of every priesthood. Nor did he believe that more of that feeling existed in the case of schools which were entirely Roman Catholic than in schools, Dissenting or Protestant, that were religious in their origin [hear, hear]. In the educational inspector Mr. Marshall's report for 1849, he found it stated that in the middle and northern districts of the country, various Protestant parents were anxious that their children should be educated at what might be said to be purely Roman Catholic schools; and in no case did they receive religious instruction without the express sanction of their parents. He would not say that there had not been a deep and extensive movement in the public mind on the subject; but when he looked at the petition reports, and found England, with three times the population of Ireland, in this position, that the numbers were reversed, or for every petition in favour of the bill, he found three against it—he could not help thinking there had been some exaggeration [hear, hear]. In the getting up of these petitions, one thing struck him as remarkable, namely—the great number of petitions in favour of the bill with an average paucity of names, which evidently led to the conclusion that the clerical factory was at work [hear, hear, and a laugh]. The average of names to these petitions was less than 170; whilst in the case of the petitions against it, the average of names was 500 [hear, hear]. But this measure found favour with none; it went too far for some, and not far enough for others [hear, hear]. In fact, the mean required by the country was something that would check the progress of Popery, that Popery which was believed to be dangerous to civil and religious liberty, and by others to be fatal to the salvation of men's souls [series of "hear," from the Protectionist benches]. He respected the feeling, though he did not coincide in it. He could only see one way in which legislation could move towards the accomplishment of that object—namely, by Protestantizing the bulwark of the national faith, the Church [loud cries of "hear, hear"]. He would give neither section into which that Church was divided a victory over the other [hear, hear]. It had been said that they had "a Popish Liturgy, a Calvinistic creed, and an Arminian clergy." But the Arminian clergy had been absorbed, and there at present existed but the difference as to the rubric and the liturgy. He had no wish for the disarrangement of either, but wished rather to liberate both—nay, more, he asserted that the Church, to be made more Protestant, should recognise more widely than it did the principle of private judgment [hear]. An undeviating adherence and subscription to many of the Articles of the Church of England had kept, in later times, such men as the pious Robert Southey, and in earlier times John Milton, outside her pale [hear, hear]. Many of her divines rose up outside her doctrines; and the late excellent Bishop of Norwich testified to as much in his declaration that "he never knew a single clergyman to believe in all that he had formally subscribed to" [hear, hear]. It was an unnatural and an unwholesome state. Whilst believing the bill before the House would be ineffective for good, he likewise believed it would be prolific in mischief [hear, hear]. The noble lord had already wrought desolation beyond all repair [hear, hear]. By that bill he (Mr. Fox) saw the Government as well as the party of the noble lord shattered to atoms; the public business delayed; the time of the Legislature occupied, as well as the tone of its deliberations materially lowered [cries of "hear, hear"]. Ireland was inflamed; the passions of the people of this country were excited, raging and working havoc amongst the social relations of friends; and all that for what on earth but to placate the wounded pride of a few titled ecclesiastics [loud cheers].

Mr. WALPOLE said Mr. Fox was in error when he asserted, as a general aphorism, that Christianity overrides nationality; Christianity recognised nationality. The Government rested the bill upon

two grounds—insult and injury to England; and no one, he thought, could read the bill and the pastoral without seeing that, if they meant what they purported to mean, an *imperium in imperio* would be created in this realm, and that, in the words of Bacon, the Pope would be a competitor with the Queen for the hearts of her subjects. Mr. Walpole then examined the three arguments, that the meaning of the documents had been misunderstood; that the hierarchy was established for spiritual purposes only; and that the change from vicars apostolic to bishops in ordinary was a change in name only. He argued that there was no room for supposing that there had been any misunderstanding; and with respect to the plea that the change had been made for spiritual purposes solely, and only nominal, he remarked that Dr. Wiseman had expressly said that without such a change they could not have synodical action or apply the canon law; the very reasons why it was objected to. The question really was, whether the Pope's law or the Queen's law should be paramount. He then, at some length, maintained these propositions—that the intrusion of a Roman Catholic hierarchy into this realm, without the consent of the Sovereign, was contrary to the law of nations; that it was opposed to the municipal law of England, and that it was inconsistent with, and repugnant to, the genius and spirit of our institutions. Then the question came, how was it to be met? A crown prosecution under the statute of Richard II., whilst it would have irritated the Roman Catholics ten times more than this bill, would not have touched the *gravamen* of the offence, the Papal brief; that could be done only by a protest through the representatives of the nation in Parliament. This bill was no invasion of the principle of true toleration; for more than toleration was sought. Conscience was pleaded, but dominion was meant. The toleration which asked for more than equality of civil rights was not conscience, but ambition. It would have been better to deal with the aggression in the olden way, by condemning the act, and prefacing the condemnation with a preamble, reciting distinctly the constitutional principle. Believing, however, that this bill was better than no bill, he should support the second reading. He hoped, however, that whatever bill they adopted, the Government would be prepared to carry it into effect as soon as it became the law of the land; for if they left it unnoticed and disregarded, they would be constituting themselves accessories after the fact to the very offence which they had intended to put down.

They must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one shape till custom make it
Their perch, and not their terror.

Remember (proceeded the hon. and learned gentleman) that it is not by us that religious peace has been disturbed [hear, hear]. We can never forget by whom and how this struggle has been commenced. You must not, under the plea of conscience, subject the inhabitants and people of this country to a foreigner and to a foreign jurisdiction [cheers]. You must not attempt to shake that allegiance which ought to be one, undivided and entire. You must not set up, I care not in what church it is attempted [cheers], sacerdotal authority above the temporal [cheers], still less the Pontifical authority above the Regal one [renewed cheering]. If you do you will put in peril the sovereignty of your Queen, the freedom of your own church, the integrity of your constitution; and knowing, as we do, that the continued protest against what we believe to be Papal error and Papal tyranny is the very tenure and title by which the Crown is held—is the firmest foundation on which the Church is built—is the strongest bulwark by means of which the constitution has secured to us our freedom and our faith, I think the time is now come, not, as the Pope has prematurely predicted, when the form of ecclesiastical government in England is to be brought again to the model of Papal countries, but I think that the time has come when, imitating the example of her illustrious predecessors, her Majesty may call, as she has done in her speech from the throne, upon the Legislature, to vindicate her authority, as the best, and, perhaps, the only means of maintaining unimpaired the nation's rights [cheers]; and, in such a cause, with truth, with honour, with justice on our side, I am sure she may appeal to and challenge the hearts, the obedience, and loyalty of her subjects, when she says to them, as frankly as she may truly, "I am for a free people, but I trust you are for a free queen." [The hon. gentleman sat down amid loud cheers.]

Mr. ROEBUCK commenced with a sarcasm on the learned gentleman's peroration—he was puzzled to know what was meant by a "free Queen" [laughter]. He contrasted the power of England and its Sovereign with that of the Pope—a poor old despised priest—which was only a moral influence, and asked how that power could be dealt with by act of Parliament. The supporters of the bill made a great mistake in looking at the Papal rescript as a legal document, without considering that the Roman Catholics were a mere Dissenting body, like the Wesleyan Methodists; and he denied that, in such a case, the document could be an invasion of the Royal prerogative. The canon law was merely a body of rules to which the conscience of Roman Catholics submitted, had a moral influence only, and could not be altered by the Pope or enforced in our courts. Then it was said it would create synodical action. What was that? He had seen the Wesleyan Methodists assembled in conference;—that was synodical action. The bill, as regarded Ireland, would be a mere *brutum fulmen*—a declaration of hostilities without the means of attack; and what had shattered the phalanx by which the noble lord had governed that House? This most unwise measure, this retrograde step, this great calamity of his career, which falsified the principles of his whole life. Cardinal Wiseman had done an imprudent act; but the noble lord had been more imprudent; he had roused a spirit which he would be unable to allay. Sir James Graham's speech had

annihilated the little spirit he had before [laughter]. He advised the Irish members to close the discussion, and force the noble lord to follow out his policy. It was the most dangerous thing he could do. In ten days the noble lord would be as docile a person as ever filled the position of Prime Minister [laughter and cheers]. The people were tired of this discussion. They believed it to be a mere party dispute, for which this bill was made an excuse. He believed that the noble lord was sincerely anxious to get out of his difficulty. He could not get out of it but by one means, and that was by retiring from office. At present nothing but this bill stood between him and destruction [cheers].

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the point to be ascertained was, whether the aggression of the Pope would not influence the temporal rights and liberties of British subjects; if so, it was the duty of the Government to interpose to prevent such interference. Mr. Roebuck was mistaken in his notion of the canon law, which could only be carried into effect, in temporal matters, by bishops with territorial dioceses. This was admitted by Cardinal Wiseman and by Mr. Bowyer. The bill did not interfere with spiritual matters, and he defied anyone to show that there was a single spiritual function of a bishop which could not be performed by a bishop without a territorial diocese. It was idle, then, to talk of persecution. Explaining the effect which the bill, as proposed to be altered, would have in Ireland, he observed that it would only provide that, if new bishops were made in Ireland, they should be in the same position as the old, and that bishops in England should stand on the same footing as the Irish bishops. He vindicated the consistency of the observations he had made in the debate upon the diplomatic relations with Rome with his present opinions, which Sir J. Graham had misapprehended; referred appropriately to the right hon. baronet's allusion to his (Sir John Romilly's) father; and contended that the Government had been precluded from taking any other course than that of legislative enactment, which had been purposely drawn in as mild a form as could have been devised consistently with the object in view. At the same time, if the law should not be obeyed, it would be easy for Parliament to pass a more stringent measure. In conclusion, he suggested to Irish members whether this act of Papal aggression was not directed against Ireland, and whether it might not be one step towards giving to the Catholic Church in England a predominance over that in Ireland.

On the motion of Mr. FAGAN, the debate was adjourned to Monday; when it was resumed for the sixth time. Mr. REYNOLDS begged the House to allow him to refer to the signal confirmation of his statement that Miss Talbot was not a postulant, by the young lady and the Lord Chancellor himself, on which the hon. member enlarged with evident pleasure. Sir B. HALL retorted, amidst loud cheers, that he had only ventured to contradict the hon. member on the authority of the lady superior of the convent and of one of their own bishops. Mr. FAGAN, as the mover of the adjournment, then proceeded. Beginning with an allusion to the scene created by Mr. Drummond's speech, he went on to the case of Miss Talbot, and explained that a daughter of his own had been educated at "the Lodge," the Taunton convent; that ladies could only be received there either for education, or with a view of joining the community; that Miss Talbot being very anxious to reside there, and the nuns reluctant to receive her as a postulant, she took up that position nominally, without undergoing its initiation; so that Dr. Hendren and the superior were right in asserting that she was a postulant, and other parties in denying it [laughter]. He then went over the ordinary arguments of the opposition; his only "point" being that the House would be surprised to hear that, under vicars apostolic, the power of removing and of suspending priests was a hundred times greater than under the episcopate. Under the vicars apostolic a clergyman could be removed, no matter whether he were endowed or not, from any place, and transferred to another; or he might be deprived of faculties altogether without any cause being assigned. Mr. Hearne, of Manchester, was so removed, and many of the Roman Catholics refused to receive spiritual instruction from his successor. Under the episcopal system no one could be removed without a canonical trial. He therefore told the Attorney and Solicitor-General, that the reasons they alleged for opposing the introduction of the canon law were altogether without foundation. In fact, the reason for introducing that ecclesiastical system into this country was the circumstance to which he had alluded. Our Roman Catholic population was increasing; it amounted now to nearly a million. There were more Roman Catholics in London than in Rome itself; and a sufficient number of clergy could not be obtained, unless they had rights, and were protected from the whim of any man, no matter what might be his station. He agreed with the clergy of Beverley, that their present position was worse than the former, inasmuch as they were governed absolutely by the archbishop and bishops; the present time of excitement not being fit for holding a synod and framing laws. But no one was more anxious than Cardinal Wiseman that this should be done. In the remainder of his speech the hon. member dealt with the historical allusions of previous speakers, and expatiated on the resistance of Ireland to this measure. His own constituents, he was told, were as mild as a summer's sea compared to the wild excitement in other districts; but they had passed a resolution calling on him to vote against the Government, no matter what principle was involved, on every occasion; and as he could not, in self-respect, subscribe to that, he must retire. The Attorney-General had bade them (the

Irish members) beware of a conspiracy against the independence of the Irish Catholic Church; but that dissuasive from opposition would not succeed [cheers]. If such a necessity should arise they might depend upon it that the foremost amongst the defenders of the Irish Church would be Archbishop Cullen himself [cheers]. That eminent man had been called by the Solicitor-General an "Italian monk;" but he (Mr. Fagan) would infinitely prefer that title to the one bestowed on the Solicitor-General last year, by Mr. Shiel, that of "a Christian unattached" [cheers and laughter]. In conclusion, he opposed the measure, because it was a retrograde movement in legislation; because it was an infringement of an act of the legislature; because it was an instalment, as the noble lord himself admitted, of severer measures; and, above all, because it was a violation of the great principles of civil and religious liberty [loud cheers].

Much amusement was created by the simultaneous rising of nearly all the members on the Protectionist benches, but they all gave way to

Mr. G. A. SMYTHE, who wished to state his reasons for renewing his vote against this sham bill of sham pains and penalties against a sham aggression [cheers and laughter]. What was the nature of our relations with the Roman Catholics of Ireland? It was idle to flinch or shrink from, or evade, this question [hear, hear]. It could not be denied that for these last ten years the State, growing weary with a sterile, and certainly an expensive contest, had contracted a left-handed, Morganatic alliance, through the Charitable Bequests Act and the Maynooth Bill, with the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland [loud laughter and cheers]—and now they sought to repudiate at once the bride, and the not impolitic bigamy [renewed laughter and cheers]. Far different was the spirit of the Secretary of State for the colonies. In the spirit of a wise, far-seeing, and courageous statesman—overlooking the miserable scruples of a pedantic uniformity, he had not hesitated to concede those titles which Mr. Pitt would have accorded [cheers]. Following the precedents of Santa Cruz, Trinidad, and Demerara, he saw no good reason why the Roman Catholics of Malta should not have a Roman Catholic government; and he had given Roman Catholic bishops to the Roman Catholics of Australia [hear]. If that was right, he asked why Catholic laws and Catholic bishops should not be allowed to the Catholics in Ireland? [cheers]—and if in Ireland, why not to the Catholics in England? [cheers.] Had the Pope really given territorial titles to the bishops named in his bull? The title of Archbishop of Westminster involved no more of territorial right than the title of King of Cyprus and Jerusalem, as borne by the King of Sardinia; or than the title of King of Jerusalem borne concurrently with him, without any quarrel, by the King of the Two Sicilies; neither of whom appeared to offend the Grand Turk, who was, *de facto*, the emperor of the Holy Land. The title involved no more than that of King of France, which was worn by three Electors of Hanover in succession, and who were also the constitutional kings of England [hear, hear]. It involved no more than the title of King of England when it was borne by James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. [hear, hear.] It was true that they were proscribed by the legislature, and they acted against the government of the day; but they still maintained the style of *Dei gratia, non voluntate hominum*, kings of England; and there were some amongst us who admitted their right [hear, hear]. The legislature might proscribe the Archbishop of Westminster, but he would remain still *Dei gratia, non voluntate hominum*, primate of England; and some, at least, of his Roman Catholic subjects would admit his claim [cheers]. The distinction was one which eluded and defied legislation, because it was *in foro conscientie*, between man and his God [loud cheers]. It was like the old Jacobite rhyme:—

God bless the King—God bless the faith's defender,
God bless—there is no harm in blessing—the Pretender;
But who is that Pretender, who that King—
God bless us all—tho' quite another thing.

[Loud cheers and laughter]. The hon. member for Oxford (Mr. Page Wood) had striven to prove that the Pope had intended an aggression upon this country; but as ecclesiastical rule and spiritual faculties were synonymous, he (Mr. Smythe) had a right to assume that spiritual faculties only were what was intended [hear, hear]. Now, the Emperor Julian, in what painters would call "his third manner," might just as well have issued a decree upon originalism, or the Emperor of Russia an ukase against belief in magnetic power, as for the House to attempt to legislate about spiritual faculties [cheers]. Were they going, then, to legislate against spiritual faculties? Not directly; but against territorial titles because of and on account of those spiritual faculties. Spiritual faculties were the head and front of the offending. But spiritual faculties were beyond man's volition and human control; or if not—if, as some metaphysicians, the Molinists for example, pretended, that faith in some degree depended upon man's free will—that was precisely the reason why they should not legislate upon the subject; not only because they thereby committed a Protestant community to the monstrous antithesis of persecuting private judgment, but because there were the easiest means of nullifying the Pope's authority. Men had only not to believe, and the Pope's jurisdiction ceased and determined. Where there were *croyants*, there was the Pope's authority, and there no act of Parliament could eradicate it; where there were *meccrants*, and the *meccrants* were the people of England, there the whole thing became a farce [hear, hear, and laughter]. And he thought the noble lord should have treated this whole affair as a farce, or, as the noble lord had himself described it in his first

most eloquent speech, as a "blunder on a sudden." The statesman who, in the nineteenth century, could dream of laying the foundations of spiritual unity in England could only be the same statesman who, in the same nineteenth century, dreamt of laying the foundations of political unity in Italy [a laugh]. "None but himself could be his parallel." If the Pope's brief for bull were, as the noble lord had said, a "blunder on a sudden," he (Mr. Smythe) was sure that the machinery by which his Holiness sought to execute it he would find to be a blunder on the slow. He would assume, for the purposes of argument, that the Pope had really been in earnest; that he had intended, *bond fide*, a real hostile aggression upon England. It must be obvious that, in that case, the Pope had at his command a body of troops far more formidable than a cardinal with half-a-dozen suffragans—far more and far otherwise formidable than the hordes of Russia or the armies of the Empire; he meant those monastic orders from whom everything of practical use to Rome in recent periods had emanated, and which had been called "the Catholic Church in committee." He alluded to one order in particular, which had been largely and lavishly abused, but, as it had survived "the provincial letters," he thought the provincial speeches of the winter of 1850 would hardly put it down [a laugh]. He meant that "Order of Jesus," of which the wisest of Anglican philosophers, Lord Bacon, was not afraid to say—"Being what they are, would that they were ours!" [hear.] The organization of this order was, during the whole reign of Elizabeth and James I., if secret, yet perfectly complete in the country. If, then, with the aid of the thumb-screw, the torture, and the rack, they could not withstand and keep out Jesuit aggression, he had a right to assume that the Pope, in any real *bond fide* hostile aggression upon England, would have made use of agents so tried, so trusty, and so successful. It might be said that the Jesuits were here already, but there had been no fresh intrusion; and that was his argument. Indeed, the fact that they were here already exposed the monstrous hypocrisy of our present legislation; because, if it was true that since 1803 the Order of Jesus had been reconstituted in England, that Great Britain was divided into Jesuit provinces, that the Jesuits had only increased and augmented in influence since the adoption in the act of 1829 of the clause that was intended to operate against them, and if the primary and secondary instruction of Catholics in England was mainly in the hands of that order, was it not monstrous to come down to that House and strain at the gnat of episcopacy when they had so long swallowed the camel of such a monastic order? [cheers.] Now, the Pope had not sent regulars to England. He had preferred to send seculars, and to found a particular church. Herein lay the blunder in the slow, because if there was one thing taught in history—*quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus*—it was that the influence of Rome had been always thwarted and controlled by the agency of particular churches, in Venice by heretical teaching; in Spain by jealousy, which led to secularization; in Portugal, by abetting philosophic statesmanship; in France, by an envious concurrence, which led to the four memorable propositions of the Gallican Church; but, above all, in England by the Reformation, by the Revolution, by the legislation then before them—all results and fruits of a particular Church [cheers]. Absurd, however, as he (Mr. Smythe) thought this measure in the interest of the Pope, he would not scruple to say that it was, in one sense, an example and a warning to themselves. The Pope had given the most signal, the most startling, the most transcendent range to the Voluntary principle [hear, hear]. For the first time in history, by the side of an established church, he had connected the grandeur of the Romish hierarchy with the voluntary principle [loud cheers]. He remembered to have read in one of the debates of the Long Parliament, in the speech of the Puritan member for Kent, Sir Edward Dering, of a mediæval legend, which stated that when Christianity first exchanged the persecution of the Roman Emperor for the smiles, and the favours, and the moneys of Constantine, the voice of an angel was heard crying and wailing in the air—"Hodie in ecclesiam venenum infunditur." From this mediæval myth Rome had extracted and deduced a profound political truth. What was it that rendered her so powerful—more powerful than at any time he had read of in the annals of the Church—so powerful that 10,000 bayonets had been sent to her support by the universal suffrage of France, at the cost of the universal suffrage of France [cheers]; that, day by day, voluntary restitutions of Church property were taking place in Spain; that in one second, by one stroke of Prince Schwarzenburg's pen, the rationalistic bigotry and the Josephist spoliation of a hundred years had been annulled? One sole fact—that, bit by bit, and year after year, she had learned to withdraw herself from State connexion and Erastian denomination, until she had been enabled to present to the world the unique spectacle of a pauper hierarchy by the side of a largely salaried episcopate [cheers]; that pauper hierarchy recognised and prayed for by universal Christendom—that salaried episcopate not recognised, and not prayed for, and not sympathized in, out of the British empire [hear, hear]. At the head of that pauper hierarchy she had sent a prince of the Church—one who, Lord Powis stated in one of his admirable speeches, would take precedence even of the Prince Consort in every court of the continent of Europe; but she had sent him with the wallet of the mendicant beneath the robes of the cardinal, dependent on the alms of those who chose to give [cheers]. In this, at least, Rome had gone far before the Government of England [hear, hear].

She had proclaimed the principle, that none should pay for a faith other than his own [cheers]. She had cast the shadow of a cardinal truth far down into posterity, and it was a boon for which those who came after would not be ungrateful [cheers]. She had at least effected this,—she had read in England the banns of free nuptials between liberty and faith—between modern liberty and ancient faith—which in his conscience he believed would yet, and in no remote age, regenerate the world [loud and long-continued cheering].

Mr. M. MILNES said, that if he could bring himself to argue the question on the abstract principles of the hon. member's (Mr. Smythe) elegant speech, he should be compelled to take the same view of the case. He could not deny the premises; and, arguing from them, the hon. gentleman's conclusions were irrefragable. He could not, however, quite divest himself of all the historical bearings of the case; nor adopt the theory he used to meet with in works of political economy, all of which began with, "Suppose a man on an island" [laughter]. It was a great historical fact, that a struggle had taken place, which was accompanied by confusion of the gravest possible character; and that it was only after one monarch had lost his life and another his crown, until after an alien line of succession had been established on the throne, that the victory remained with Protestants [hear, hear]. The consequence was, that there remained a strong—he would not call it dread—but a strong suspicion of the Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic faith [hear, hear], which he believed was founded on, and warranted by, historical association [hear, hear]. Another element in the matter was well worthy consideration. There had been long growing up in the people of England, in a more decided form than the past had ever shown, a suspicion and dislike of hierarchical authority altogether. At the conclusion of the last Parliament, when the Government brought in a bill to create, without any additional expense to the country, or any additional honour, a certain number of additional bishoprics, the very notion was so ill received by that House, that it was abandoned [hear, hear]. No doubt this feeling had had a great deal to do with the late demonstrations. Much as he objected to the letter of the noble lord, on the ground that no minister ought to make his private religious opinions part of his public policy—[hear, hear]—he did not believe it had any real effect in exciting the people. The subject itself was of so exciting a character that, had not the Government taken it up, the question, instead of being tossed as it was like a shuttlecock from one side of the House to the other, would have become a standard of violent and factious opposition, and have been surrounded with even greater danger and difficulty than now. It was hypocritical in Roman Catholics to represent themselves on a level with Wesleyan and other sects; they were conscious of aspiring to much more. The establishment of an episcopate might have been very desirable, but it could have been brought about in a manner to offend no one. It was impossible to deal with the matter by violence—for every twelve bishops deported, twelve more would be sent. Nevertheless, titles were such very desirable things in England, that in legislating against titles, they were legislating against things. But it was not by legislation, nor even by excluding Catholic members from Parliament, that the progress of their religion could be resisted—that question lay far deeper in the regions of thought and intelligence. He had no doubt as to the ultimate result of the contest; but it would continue long, and could only be won by the extension of education, by the universal assertion of truth, and by clearing away everything that obstructed the progress of the human mind. Let the people of England appeal to those influences, and be with them content; and should this result be hastened by the unfortunate act of the Pope, instead of regretting, they would have reason to rejoice in it [cheers].

An amusing spectacle was again presented, nearly all the Protectionist members (including Sir F. Thesiger) rising; but Mr. SADLER was preferred. He supported Mr. Fagan in asserting that the new system was for the benefit of the Roman Catholic clergy, justified the appointment of Dr. Cullen and the proceedings of the Synod of Thurles, read a legal opinion declaring that the bill was still fatal to the free action of the Roman Catholic Church, and declared that he would resist it to the last.

Mr. H. BERKELEY thought the noble lord had steered a judicious course between the bigotry of Exeter Hall and the *dolce far niente* of Sir J. Graham. The Pope had been waiting for ten years, hoping that the Church of England would drop into his mouth, and, losing patience, had shaken the tree with no other effect than to bring down the unripe fruit. The people of England would not think this bill enough, but would call for a reform of the Church of England, by giving it a defined rubric and ritual.

Sir J. YOUNG briefly, and Mr. GRATTAN at some length and with great vehemence, warned Government of the consequences of extending the bill to Ireland. The latter gentleman represented Cardinal Wiseman as Mordecai, the Established Church as Haman, and Lord John Russell as building a gallows for the former; which, like its prototype, might be used for a different purpose than that intended. Taking up the allusion to his (Mr. Grattan's) father, he said Ursula Major indeed was gone, but Ursula Minor remained.

Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY wished, as an indignant Protestant, to repudiate the aid Mr. Drummond had brought to their cause; and wanted to know whether he himself did not believe in supernatural wonders and terrors—that Albury Park (his residence) was haunted—and so on. The laughter

which this at first produced quickly changed to cries of "question" and such determined interruption, that the hon. member was compelled to desist.

Lord CASTLEREAGH and Mr. B. A. HOPKINS endeavoured, amidst almost incessant cries for a division, to state their reasons for opposing the bill; the former as an Irish Protestant. The latter was heard in the gallery to say, they must abandon such a course of legislation as this measure indicated, or they would sink the nation amongst the lowest of the earth—a nation dealing in expediency, fertile in shams, and sterile in those great principles of policy which ought to guide an enlightened and civilized country [laughter and uproar].

Mr. HOBHOUSE then moved again to adjourn the debate, which was resisted by Lord J. RUSSELL, and, upon a division, was negatived by 414 against 64. The motion was renewed by Mr. M. O'CONNELL, and supported by a number of Catholic members; and at length Lord J. Russell gave way. Another division took place upon the question, whether the debate should recommence at twelve o'clock this day, or five o'clock, when the former proposition was carried by 306 to 43; but, further opposition being offered, Lord J. Russell consented to the adjournment of the debate until the usual hour—five o'clock; and upwards of an hour and a half having been lost in this discussion, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COUNTY COURTS BILL.—On the second reading of this measure in the House of Lords, on Friday evening, its author, Lord BROUGHAM, defended the principle of the changes it proposes to effect, and explained some modification in its details. He would introduce a clause to provide that, on new trials, the venue should be changed to another judge; he would give the courts jurisdiction in cases of arrears of tithe rent-charge to the amount of £50; and would propose to absorb in the County Courts a number of ancient local courts of varying jurisdiction—such as the Tolzey Court of Bristol, the Recorder's Court of Manchester, the Court of Salford Hundred, &c. He hinted that other extensions and improvements—such as equity jurisdiction, &c.—might be looked for at a future time. The Lord Chancellor and Lord CRANWORTH reserved detailed objections till the bill should be in committee.

THE SALE OF ARSENIC.—In moving the third reading of this bill, on Monday evening, the Earl of CARLISLE explained the additions which had been made to it. It is now provided that no person should sell less than 10lbs. of white arsenic, unless the person applying for a less quantity stated that he wanted it for a purpose which colouring-matter—indigo or soot—would interfere with—that arsenic should only be sold to male adult persons—that in cases where any quantity less than 10lbs. should be sold, not only the signature of the purchaser, but also the presence of a witness knowing the purchaser should be required. The bill was then read a third time, with the additional clauses.

FOREIGN FLOUR.—The Earl of DESART raised a conversation as to the great importations of foreign flour. Earl GREY said that it was remarkable, and that it would improve our methods of manufacture. French millers would not long excel our own.

SUNDAY TRADING PREVENTION BILL.—The second reading of this bill, on Wednesday last, was vigorously opposed by Mr. BAKING WALL. He believed the bill to be tyrannical and unnecessary. It made unfair distinctions. Traders in London were prohibited from doing what country dealers were permitted to do without restraint; and stamped newspapers might be sold at hours when the sale of unstamped and cheap periodicals would be visited with heavy penalties. He moved the usual formal negative to the second reading. On the suggestion of Sir B. HALL, with the consent of Mr. W. WILLIAMS, it was read, and referred to a select committee.

HOPS BILL.—On the same day, the second reading of this bill was refused by 131 to 9. Mr. DREDES and Mr. BASS, representing the Kentish and brewing interests, opposed the discontinuance of marking the pockets with the name of the county where the hops were grown—those of Sussex being inferior, but not distinguishable at sight from those of Kent. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had the more formidable objection, that the bill reduced the duty, and deprived him of half what is already due—which he had only accidentally discovered!

ENGLISH FOREIGN OFFICE PASSPORTS.—Lord MAHON moved for an address to the Queen, praying inquiry as to whether further improvements might not be made in the system of passports for English travellers abroad. Lord PALMERSTON stated that his recent arrangements are entirely experimental; and promised, that if he find, as most likely he shall, that he can make further improvements, he will gladly carry out his arrangements for giving increased facilities to the English traveller abroad. The motion was withdrawn.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—In reply to Lord DUNCAN, Mr. GREENE stated the opinion of Mr. Barry, that the walls of the New House of Commons will soon be dry enough to proceed with the finishings, so as to admit the members by Whitsuntide.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.—To a question by Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. HAWES replied that the general principle of an elective Council for New Brunswick is admitted; and therefore there is "some foundation" for the report that an elective Council has been given to that colony.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In reply to Sir R. INGLIS, Sir THOMAS BAKING stated it had been de-

cided not to send a vessel to meet Captain Austin in the summer.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF COPYHOLDS.—Mr. AGLIONBY obtained leave to bring in a bill with this object.

COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. CAYLEY, referring to the recent accident near Glasgow, asked if any report had reached the Home Office on the subject; and whether the inspectors of mines had instructions for carrying out a proper system of ventilation? Sir G. GRAY said the inspector had repaired to the scene of the accident as soon as he had heard of its occurrence, but no thorough examination had yet taken place with a view to discover the cause of the casualty. The inspectors had no power to enforce any mode of ventilation, but only to inspect and recommend.

TREES IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—In reply to Mr. K. SEYMER, Lord SEYMOUR stated that some of the trees in the Exhibition building were complained of as greatly in the way; and he had communicated with the Treasury on the subject.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Lord R. GROSVENOR having asked whether the Easter recess could not commence two days earlier than usual, Lord J. RUSSELL said he apprehended that the state of public business would not allow it until Tuesday in Passion week. Before that day arrived he should propose a motion for including Thursday in every week among the nights when Government measures take precedence of the motions of private members.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE, AND INTENDED DEMONSTRATION.

A conference of London teetotallers, convened by the committee appointed at the Leicester Conference to carry out the "Temperance Demonstration of all Nations in 1851," was held at the Lower Exeter Hall, on Friday, the 7th inst. Letters were received from J. S. Buckingham, Esq., J. Dunlop, Esq., &c., regretting their inability to attend.

Rev. W. W. ROBINSON, M.A., was called on to preside; and amongst the leading friends to teetotalism present were Messrs. Meredith, White, Cassell, Edwards, T. Cook, Horsell, Bannister, Sims, Place, and the Revs. R. B. Isaac and Fisher, &c. &c.

Mr. DOXSEY submitted a sketch of the committee's proposed programme for the consideration of the Conference, which was well received. Amongst other suggestions the following were prominent:—

A week's Demonstration, to commence on the evening of Monday, August 4, by a Welcome Meeting in Exeter Hall, given by the London teetotallers to their provincial brethren.

Tuesday—A visit *en masse* to the Industrial Exhibition.

Wednesday—A public Breakfast and a grand open-air Demonstration, in the Regent's Park Gardens, or elsewhere, to adopt a memorial to the Queen, and a deputation to present it. The Welsh Choralists, the Shapcott Family, &c., to enliven the day's proceedings.

Thursday—Visit to the Exhibition, and a Juvenile Gathering in Exeter Hall.

Friday—A Steam-boat Excursion on an unusually magnificent scale.

Monday and Tuesday (11th and 12th): A World's Temperance Convention.

A weekly Model Meeting in the Lower Exeter Hall every week during the Exhibition, with many other similar and practical proposals.

The Committee now consists of—

Messrs. W. Janson, J. Cassell, Joint-treasurers; G. Campbell, W. Tweedie, J. H. Esterbrooke, J. Phillips, W. Spriggs, J. P. Draper, George Miller, J. W. Green, J. Matthew, E. Tidball, W. Sims, G. L. Turvey, W. West, R. Bannister, Passmore Edwards, W. Horsell, T. A. Binns; Thomas Cook, of Leicester, Travelling Secretary; T. C. Prebble, J. Doxsey, E. Griffiths, Hon. Secretaries.

A Soirée and Conference will be held monthly, to receive suggestions and co-operation, at which the two delegates appointed by each local society will be invited to be present.

Mr. THOMAS COOK said that about 10,000 teetotallers were expected to come to London from the Midland Towns on the 2nd and 4th of August.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Green, it was stated that the Committee estimated that the programme would cost from £300 to £350.

Mr. W. SIMS proposed, and Mr. HORSSELL seconded:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the season of the Great Exhibition should be diligently improved for the advancement of the principles of teetotalism, and calls on all present to use their best endeavours to give effect to a Grand Demonstration during the week commencing Monday, 4th August.

Mr. JOHN CASSELL supported the resolution. He hoped the London teetotallers would show their hospitality. Money could be easily got with suitable machinery, and we need not tax our provincial friends too much then. He should give £5.

Mr. SPRIGGS and Mr. ESTERBROOKE brought forward the following:—

That two delegates be chosen by each teetotal society; and that the names of these delegates be sent in to the offices of the committee, 59, Fleet-street, previous to the next conference meeting.

The Rev. R. B. ISAAC proposed—

That this conference pledges itself to do its utmost in getting funds together, so that this grand demonstration may be effectual, and draw the world's attention to our principles.

Which was seconded by Mr. T. J. WHITE, and carried unanimously; as were the preceding resolutions.

Mr. BARKER, and several other gentlemen, offered suggestions for the consideration of the committee.

Mr. MEREDITH, in supporting a vote of thanks to the Chair, gave substantial proof of his sympathy by subscribing £5.

Subscriptions to the amount of £80 were announced, and the proceedings terminated.

IRELAND.

The event of the week is the long-expected Dun-garvan election, in the room of Mr. Shiel. Mr. F. Maguire, proprietor of the *Cork Examiner*, a tenant-right leaguer, has been in the field from the first, and his success was reckoned almost certain. His Whig rival—the Hon. C. Ponsonby—was returned, after much disorder, by a majority of 75. The defeat is attributed in part to the neutrality of an influential priest—the very Rev. Dr. Kelly; and more distinctly to the fact, that out of three hundred electors, eight or ninety were led to the poll by the steward of their English landlord.

Two assize cases have recently occurred that have been made use of to cast suspicion upon Catholic jurors. At Tralee, two men were indicted for a riot in collecting a mob in the town of Killarney, for the purpose of burning Lord John Russell in effigy. The facts were distinctly enough shown by the evidence of the police, and that the prisoners were active parties in the sacrifice, but the jury acquitted them. On the same evening, upwards of two thousand persons assembled in Tralee, and paraded the street, headed by a band of music, and under the window of the judges' lodgings performed the same operation upon the Premier that their Killarney friends had just been tried for.—At Limerick, four boys were indicted for assaulting Miss Charlotte Broderick, a lady who takes an active part in the operations of the Missionary Society at Dingle. She was walking one day on the strand at Dingle, when a group of boys began to call out her name in an insulting way, and then proceeded to throw sand and pebbles at her. One of the boys, who appeared as a witness for the Crown, deposed that when she was passing one of the traversers said, "This is the lady that gives money to the boys, and Father Owen spoke of her last Sunday at mass." They then, he said, began to shout after her, and one asked her for a penny, saying that if she gave it they would leave her alone. After a patient hearing of the case, the jury retired, but were ultimately discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

The amount of money issued through the banks of the city of Limerick during the year 1850, on drafts from America in favour of relatives of emigrants from that part of the country, was £40,000. Labourers who only went out in the last spring have, in many instances, remitted £10 and £12.

THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—The third anniversary of this benevolent institution was celebrated yesterday week, at the London Tavern, by a dinner, at which Lord Carlisle presided. His lordship urged the claims of idiots to compassion and assistance with his usual felicity and force. The following is a passage of his speech:—

There are few forms of human suffering or disorder which have not some rather picturesque or romantic association connected with them. You all remember that Homer and Milton were blind, that Virgil was asthmatic, Horace paralytic, and that Lord Byron was lame; but when we come to reflect on the different points of human calamity and suffering, and particularly with respect to the form of human disorder which most resembles idiocy, namely, insanity, we feel that there is a sort of mysterious and moody majesty about madness, which excites our imagination at the same time that it moves our sympathy, and which rather consecrates the object. Those who have frequented the drama know what it is to hear the awful phrensy of a Lear and the maniac shriek of a Belvidera; but we can hardly imagine to ourselves an idiot being the hero of a tragedy. Yet, upon reflection, few descriptions of persons can be conceived more entitled to our generous sympathy and our active assistance. Without being invested with the more solemn and picturesque drapery of tragic dignity, they are exposed, perhaps beyond all others, to the cold neglect, the coarse gibes, the brutal merriment of a callous and unfeeling world; they are the butt and scarecrow of the village green—often the drudge sent out from the domestic hearth. Take it that they meet with no ill-treatment; that no aggravation of cruelty or scorn embitters their hard lot; nay, that family decencies and family affections gather round them, guide their path, and smooth their pillow; yet what a life of negatives is theirs at the very best! Nature spreads in vain her witchery of hues, her golden sunsets, and her starry firmaments; to their untutored ears music has no melody—to their stagnant minds literature and science and art and the sacred muse utter no varied voice—to their turgid souls devotion points no God. Too often, though dead to pleasure and to virtue, they exercise powers of mischief and annoyance; and though we must believe and hope they are without the responsibilities of crime, they yet incur all its degradation.

Lord Ebrington, the President, announced at the end of the festival, that no less than £2,500 had been subscribed that evening towards a fund of £10,000 for rearing a spacious Asylum—250 guineas from the Prince of Wales, 200 guineas from the Corporation of the City of London, 100 guineas from the Drapers' Company, £25 from Lord Egbrington, &c.

HENRY VINCENT IN LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Vincent is working hard in this county, having addressed six meetings at Preston, two at Accrington, two at Clitheroe, and four at Darwen, within the past three weeks. At Darwen the meetings were densely crowded, and at each place have been large and enthusiastic. There is a growing feeling in the Lancashire towns in favour of religious liberty and parliamentary reform. The people have a strong presentiment that grave political and ecclesiastical events are at hand. Among the working classes there is a calm, hopeful earnestness that proves that the days of political monopoly are numbered.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Political rumours continue to converge upon the probability of a Leon Faucher and Odillon Barrot Ministry. The former statesman seems indispensable to the President as an administrator, while Barrot-influence alone could reconcile the majority to the Elysée. The objection on his part seems to be a suspicion that the President contemplates finally appealing to universal suffrage to secure his re-election; so guarded are his disclaimers of any such intention. The *Club des Pyramides*—the Conservative organ of extra-parliamentary action—have passed a resolution insisting on the extension of the law of May to all elections, without excepting the Presidential; and thus the combination is supposed to be again frustrated for the present.

The Assembly has been occupied with the beet-root sugar question. The consumption of beet-root sugar is so great, as almost to drive foreign and colonial out of the market, and a reduction of duty on the latter is, therefore, proposed, the colonial manufacturers insisting beside that they were nearly ruined by the emancipation of the slaves in 1848. The protection to the home growers is admitted to be enormous, but their resistance to its abatement is as vigorous as possible.

Paris is threatened with a religious agitation. M. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, lately issued a pastoral to his clergy, enjoining them to eschew every sort of political interference; to concern themselves only with religion, and to support existing institutions, even those the result of revolution. The Bishop of Chartres has attacked this pastoral, with extreme Legitimist indignation; denounced it as a giving over of nations to anarchy; and impugned it as of heretical tendency. The Archbishop of Paris calmly refers the matter to the Provincial Council of Paris, but the papers have taken up the affair; and it—together with the recent dismissal of another Professor and of a schoolmaster for free religious opinions—is making a sensation.

Several riots have lately occurred in the departments from local irritation; it is therefore concluded that "the word" has been given from the headquarters of sedition.

GERMANY.

The startling intelligence contained in the Postscript to our last number is substantially confirmed by subsequent information; but has not yet led to practical consequences, such as a change in the Prussian Ministry. Our own Foreign Office *Globe*, "with all its respect for General Radowitz's character, is not sorry to hear that his direct restoration to office is not considered probable," but that his indirect influence is paramount is not denied. Prussia is to demand a "real parity with Austria in the exercise of the presidency"—the right to treat with foreign powers, and to sign all federal documents conjointly, and as of equal status with Austria; and in furtherance of her own aims, she is to advocate, strenuously, the claims of the minor states to six votes out of seventeen, instead of three votes out of eleven or thirteen, as Austria proposes. In resisting the admission of Austria's provinces into the Confederation, she will have valuable foreign support; the last French note declaring that such a measure will be regarded as a flagrant violation of the settlement of 1815.

Meanwhile the Prussian Government is losing not the smallest opportunity of displaying its really anti-popular character. The anniversary of the revolution of March 1848 was not allowed to pass over without blows inflicted on the people by the police and soldiers, and the most vexatious interference with utterly harmless amusements of the Berliners. The opera is obliged to close prematurely because "Massaniello," and other compositions tinged with democratic hues, is prohibited; notwithstanding that it is performed in Italian, of which language the audience know no more than of Greek.

A good story is told of the gallant Hessians. One day lately, a regiment which had been unfavourably marked by the Government for its sympathy with the popular cause, was recalled from country quarters into Cassel, the capital of the electorate. The greatest precautions were taken to check anything like a demonstration on the part either of the soldiers or the citizens. The obnoxious regiment was guarded into the town between troops of hussars and gendarmes, who were ordered to enforce the strictest silence. Some of the townspeople complied with the letter but avoided the spirit of the order, by chalking in large letters the word "Hurrah!" on the backs of their coats, and so walking in front of their military friends. Others wore cravats, on the front of which the same word was inscribed. These novel neckcloths are now known as the "Hurrah cravats."

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

The *Daily News* publishes from its Berne correspondent, writing on the 15th, the following, which too well confirms recent apprehensions. A semi-official journal excuses the concentration of troops as a custom-house cordon, but the "cordon" is not the less disliked on that account:—

The rumours for some time prevalent as to the arrival of increased Austrian forces on the frontiers of Tessin were not without foundation. It only appears that the concentration of these troops has not been made in so large proportions as was anticipated. Letters from Bellinzona, the present seat of the government, estimate at about 1,900 men the Austrian reinforcements arrived on the above frontiers; the *Tessin Gazette* says, four battalions. These troops have been spread along the whole Tessinese frontier, the pretext being the

suppression of smuggling. The federal council, however, has been occupied with this extraordinary movement—with this display of force on one of the most accessible points of our frontier, M. Plauta, federal commissioner, has arrived at Bellinzona. It is supposed that he is furnished with ample instructions to take the most urgent measures, in case of any sinister eventualities. The authorities will closely watch all the movements which may take place on the Tessinese frontier. Measures have been taken, that the central authorities may immediately be informed of all that takes place, with the view, if need be, of preserving the Swiss territory from all attacks.

The court of Rome is described as in dismay at the actual restoration of Lord John Russell, and the progress of his bill. A consistory is to be held shortly, when several new cardinals will be created and sent out as legates, and the more difficult subject of coinage and taxation attempted. The people audibly groan, according to all account, under their present burden; and yet fresh taxes must be imposed to meet pontifical necessities. The brigands in the neighbourhood continue to give the army of occupation much undignified trouble. We are told also:—

A singular instance of French sensitiveness has just occurred. The ramparts on the Janiculum being now restored to their primitive condition, the municipal commissioners of Rome thought proper, some little time ago, to conclude the work by putting up a tablet, with a modest inscription, commemorative of the demolition and restoration of the walls:—"Sedente Pio IX., Pont. Opt. Max. Monica Urbaniana Janiculensis Gallorum obsidentium tormentis diruta, hinc atque illinc, fatiscientia, S.P.Q.R. restituenda curavit, anno 1850." General Gemeau was so indignant at such an unqualified inscription going down to posterity, that he insisted upon the tablet being removed, which was accordingly done, and a fresh inscription is now being prepared, setting forth the destruction of anarchy in the eternal city, the generous aid of French arms, and the glorious restoration of the papal throne.

AMERICA.

The "Europa" arrived at Liverpool on Sunday: she left Boston on the 12th. Congress having broken up, there is no political news. The Californian *Alta* speaks of several recent conflicts with the Indians. The "Bluffs," thirty miles north of Trinidad, are pronounced auriferous, and the Pacific Mining Company are preparing for operations.

The Fugitive Slave Law continues to breed troubles. Another case has been brought before the Commissioners at Philadelphia. The alleged fugitives are a coloured woman, about forty years of age, and her son, a boy of ten or twelve. They were arrested at Columbia, and placed in the charge of the U.S. marshal in Philadelphia. No attempt was made to resist the execution of the law. The woman is far advanced in pregnancy, and the question arises whether this circumstance can be pleaded in her favour, the issue, if born in a slave state, being a slave. Robert Morris, a young coloured lawyer, of ability and respectable standing in Boston, has been bound over for aiding in the late rescue of the alleged fugitive slave Shadrach. His bail was the late mayor of the city, Josiah Quincy, jun. A requisition has been sent by the governor of Pennsylvania to the government of Maryland for the delivery of a man charged with kidnapping a free negro. The person alleged to have been kidnapped was a child five years old, who was born of a fugitive slave woman in Pennsylvania, and reclaimed with his mother by her owner. The governor of Maryland refuses to surrender the accused on the requisition.

The *New York Tribune* has the following paragraph on the subject of capital punishments and the British Government:—

A very important movement has been made in the British Parliament in reference to the subject of capital punishment. Sir George Grey, her Majesty's principal Secretary, has, through Abbot Lawrence, our American Minister in London, asked our Government for facts. This request will be met by a special mission. The Rev. Charles Spear, editor of the *Prisoner's Friend*, Boston, has been appointed for that purpose; and he has just returned from Washington, with a letter to Sir George Grey from Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Mr. Spear will proceed to London on the 1st of May. Probably he will take passage in the American line of steamers. Mr. Spear depends on private aid to enable him to accomplish his purpose. Large meetings were held in Washington, and a noble response was made to the call from the British Government. Meetings were also held in Baltimore and Philadelphia. From the latter city, a letter will be addressed by the women of Philadelphia to the women of Great Britain. It is expected that thousands will sign this letter.

War has actually broken out in Central America. A battle between the armies of Guatemala and of Salvador and Honduras took place on the 21st of January, at a village called San Jose, about three leagues from Chiquimala. It continued from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, when the forces of Salvador and Honduras were completely defeated. The vanquished, who fled in all directions, were pursued by General Carrera, who, it was thought, would march upon San Salvador.

The operation of the Fugitive Slave Law excites much feeling in British America. A large Anti-Slavery meeting has been held in Toronto, and clergymen of almost every denomination were among the speakers. An association was organized, called the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, having for its object the extinction of slavery all over the world, and special sympathy with the victims of slavery fleeing to Canadian soil. A class of persons, including the Government officials, avow a total want of sympathy with the movement, believing that the question of Slavery, as it exists in other countries, is entirely beyond their jurisdiction.

The license question is attracting great attention

throughout Western Canada. Every municipality, by a recent law, is vested with complete control over licenses, and they are now adopting regulations which will materially diminish the number of places where intoxicating liquors are sold.

An inauguration banquet given by the Mayor of Toronto passed off with great éclat. It was attended by about 120 persons, including the members of the Government, the Judges, the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal bishops, and the principal municipal and military officers.

Advices from Jamaica to February 28th, announce that in some districts the cholera had made its appearance the second time, with increased malignity. Ten persons have been arrested for the murder of Mr. M'Lean at a recent election. A strong Puseyite excitement is prevailing in Antigua. The people are about to appeal against the clergy to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting him to interpose his authority to put a stop to the disastrous ecclesiastical strife.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris *Evenement* publishes a return to show that the National Guard of Paris, which consisted in 1848 of 250,000 men, has been reduced by the French Government to 56,500 men, so that 193,000 men have been disarmed as suspects. This is exclusive of the artillery of the National Guard, which has been disbanded.

The Government is occupied with a plan for connecting Marseilles with Paris by telegraph, a grand desideratum for British communication with India.

A man, named Coquet, has been arrested at Liverdun, on the charge of having fired the shot which caused the death of the Archbishop of Paris at the barricade of the Faubourg St. Antoine, in the insurrection of June, 1848. He has been lodged in the gaol of Toul.

The *Moniteur de Soir* states that the complaints made by the Government at the limitation of space allotted to French productions intended for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park have been satisfactorily removed by the royal committee. This fact is mentioned as a proof of the good feeling which subsists between England and France.

The President of the Republic attended, on Monday week, a funeral service in the church of Rueil, for the repose of the soul of his grandmother. A good many persons, old friends to the mother of Queen Hortense, also attended the ceremony.

As a matrimonial symbol of "fusion," an alliance is talked of between the families of Count Molé and the Duc de Noailles, by the marriage of the latter's son with Mlle. de Champlâtreux.

M. de Nieuwerkerke is at present executing the model of the statue of Napoleon, destined for the city of Lyons. It represents the Emperor with his hand on his heart, pronouncing the phrase, since become historical, of "Lyonese, I love you!" In 1814, on arriving at Lyons from Grenoble, the Emperor was surrounded by such a compact and enthusiastic crowd that he delivered no speech, and could only utter the celebrated exclamation mentioned above.

The King of Prussia has presented the Emperor of Austria with the gold chain of the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Viceroy of Poland has given permission to Count Henry Rzewuski, a celebrated Polish novelist, to publish a daily political and literary paper called the *Warsaw Journal*, at Warsaw.

A fresh body of Russian troops have marched into Bessarabia, making the Russian force there from seventy to eighty thousand strong.

The Emir Pasha is stated to have lately died at a very advanced age; and Abbas Pacha to be in a state of complete mental alienation.

The Dutch have commenced a crusade against the Malay pirates of the Indian Archipelago.

A steam ferry-boat at St. Louis burst her boiler on the 23rd of February, completely shattering the floor part of her cabin and deck, and killing and drowning at least twenty persons. Several women were on deck, only one of whom escaped.

A proposition has been made in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies to prevent the erection of convents, and to pass a law forbidding any woman under twenty-five years of age taking the veil, but it is not stated with what prospect of success. The posts for the telegraphic wires between the capital and Vera Cruz have all been erected, and the communication will soon be opened.

Two gangs of brigands, said to be Americans, under the leadership of men named Leman and White, are said to be ravaging the state of Chihuahua, in Mexico. They had a strong force, thirty in one party, and two pieces of artillery, and they had women and children among their prisoners.

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS.—(From the *Westonian* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanize himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to any thing of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we say, apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanized by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 21, Brunswick-square."

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

THE CASE OF MISS TALBOT—DOYLE v. WRIGHT.

On Saturday morning two petitions stood for hearing in the Lord Chancellor's court in the case of Miss Talbot—one preferred by Dr. Doyle, as "her next friend," and the other by Mr. F. C. Berkeley in the same capacity. The facts that gave rise to the proceedings are thus stated in the law report:—

By the will of Charles, late Earl of Shrewsbury, two sums of £30,000 each were given to John Talbot and the petitioner, Augusta Talbot, the two children of the late Hon. George Henry Talbot, half-brother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, on their attaining the age of 21, or in the case of Miss Talbot upon her marriage. John Talbot was born on the 18th of February, 1830, and died on the 23rd of April, 1843; at which time, by a gift of survivorship in the will above-mentioned, Miss Talbot, who was born on the 6th of June, 1831, became presumptively entitled to the whole £60,000 and accumulations. The Hon. George Henry Talbot, the father, died on the 11th of June, 1839, and his widow remarried on the 9th of September, 1839, the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and died on the 25th of April, 1841. In the year 1839 the present suit was instituted for the purpose of carrying into effect the will of the testator, Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury, and Miss Talbot and her brother were made wards of Court. In August, 1839, two petitions were presented to the then Lord Chancellor Cottenham respecting the custody of the infants, when his lordship directed that they should continue to reside with her mother, Mrs. Berkeley. Upon the death, however, of that lady in April, 1841, Miss Talbot went to reside with the present Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and had continued to do so up to the month of September last, with the exception of the period of her education at a convent called "the Lodge," at Taunton. In the last-mentioned month Miss Talbot was again placed in the convent, and the object of the two petitions is to have arrangements made by the Lord Chancellor for her future residence.

Mr. Rolt appeared for Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Page Wood for Mr. Berkeley.

The Lord Chancellor (Truro) said that in the autumn of last year, when on a visit to the Earl of Shrewsbury, he had a conversation with Miss Talbot, which proved her to be a very intelligent person. Subsequently he was informed by the Earl that she had gone to a convent, and a statement had recently appeared that she had done so with his (the Lord Chancellor's) consent. Now, there was no foundation whatever for that assertion, for he was not even aware of such a step having been taken until informed of the fact. On a recent occasion Mr. Craven Berkeley had applied to him, in his private room at the House of Lords, for a *habeas corpus*, which he had thought right to refuse, both on account of the application being made in private, which he considered improper, and also because it was apparent that there were some inaccuracies in the petition upon which the application had been founded. Mr. Berkeley had pressed for the issuing of the writ on the alleged supposition that the interests of the young lady required immediate interference, and upon his (the Lord Chancellor's) refusal to hear the case in any other way than the usual one, namely—in open court, Mr. Berkeley said that he should present a petition to the House of Commons. As the matter had now been brought before him, and the parties were in court, the only object that anyone had in view ought to be the interest and comfort of the young lady. He might, at the same time, observe, that he had received a letter from Miss Talbot, which he would hand to Mr. Rolt, who could allow Mr. Wood to see it, and at the same time he (the Lord Chancellor) would state that he did not think it right to allow the young lady to remain in the convent, and he should therefore order that such an arrangement should be made as would provide for her future safe residence and comfort during the remainder of her minority, for which purpose he should direct a reference to the Master to inquire and report what would be requisite for that purpose, and draw out a scheme in accordance. That order might be made at once.

Mr. P. Wood was dissatisfied with this course. He wanted the statement in some affidavits which had been prepared to be brought out, and an order for Mr. Berkeley to have private access to Miss Talbot. Mr. Rolt hoped the young lady would be first consulted; she should be in attendance upon his lordship whenever he pleased. Mr. Wood raised the inquiry whether she was really a postulant. The Lord Chancellor replied that her petition distinctly denied that she was a postulant; from her letter to him, she appeared desirous to come out into society, but she showed a great aversion to private interviews with her step-father. The order of the court had not been fulfilled by the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury in placing their niece in a convent—that was never intended. He (the Lord Chancellor) had also had some conversation with her as to a marriage, which seemed an undesirable one, and was broken off. She should not be removed from the convent without knowing where she was going, nor should she be involved in a public contest for the gratification of other parties.

Mr. Page Wood said, that if the gentleman who styled himself the Bishop of Clifton had abstained from publishing letters in the *Times*, asserting, among other things, that Miss Talbot had been admitted as a postulant, he would have adopted a better and a wiser course than that which he had taken. He could scarcely believe that he was a Christian bishop of any denomination. The Lord Chancellor said that there certainly was a great discrepancy between the statements in the petition and that letter. Miss Talbot asserted that she never was and never intended to be a postulant. Mr. Rolt denied that his clients had anything to do with the publica-

tion of that letter. Mr. Page Wood was glad to find, from his lordship's observations, that Mr. Berkeley's had been a beneficial interference, his only object having been to prevent the young lady from being sent to a convent ignorant of all its consequences.

After some discussion between the counsel, it was arranged that the second petition should stand over until next Thursday.

THE CASE OF THE BIRDS.—This case was finally disposed of at Devon Assizes on Wednesday, by Mr. Baron Martin, who sentenced both the prisoners to sixteen months' imprisonment with hard labour; the sentence to date from August last, the time of conviction.

THE LANGHARNE POISONING CASE.—Elizabeth Gibbs, aged 28, described as a cook and dairymaid, was charged, at Carmarthen Assizes, with the wilful murder of her mistress, Mrs. Severne (the wife of a gentleman of independent property, residing at Langhorne), on the 21st of July, by the administration of a quantity of arsenic in tea; and also with the wilful murder of her fellow-servant, Rebecca Uphill, on September 23, by the administration of arsenic in broth. She was found not guilty, and accordingly discharged, but not without fears for her personal safety from the excitement prevailing.

QUESTION OF IDENTITY.—At Oxford, an action of ejectment to recover a property worth about £1,000, situate at Luchfield, turned entirely on the identity of a young and very handsome girl, about 23 years of age, who claimed it under the will of a relative. She had gone at the age of twelve to Australia, and returned in about ten years afterwards, and claimed this property. The defendants disputed her identity, saying she was not the person she pretended to be, but an impostor, and upon this view came to try the case, but after a number of witnesses had been called, who left little room for doubting the truth of her pretensions, the defendants' counsel admitted that the defendants were mistaken, and submitted to a verdict for the plaintiff.

CURIOUS POINT IN PRACTICE.—In a case of highway robbery tried at Stafford, one of the jury fainting just as the case for the prosecution closed. He was immediately removed from the court, and it was proposed that the jury should be discharged, and that the prisoners should be tried over again on Monday. Mr. Kenealy, for the prisoners, objected to this, as he said his clients were perfectly innocent, had been out on bail, and objected to being in custody that night and the following Sunday. Ultimately a new juror was called. The whole twelve were then newly sworn, the prisoners were arraigned and offered their challenges, the learned judge called up the witnesses for the prosecution, and read to them, from his notes, the examination and cross-examination, asking each witness at the close, was that his evidence, and whether he wished to add to or alter it in any way? The prisoners were acquitted.

THE JUDGE AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—At the Dorchester Assizes, on Saturday, a juror asked the judge (Mr. Baron Martin) for leave to go home; he was forty miles from home, and had served two days. The Judge said if he was the only person who applied he should have no objection, but the moment he gave one permission there would be many applications. However, he might go. Another juror then applied. The Judge: Ay, ay; there it is. The Juror: My lord, I am the master of the Sunday-school. The Judge: Well, I suppose you must go and take care of the Sunday-school.

BIRMINGHAM CLUBS.—There is, perhaps, no town in England in which the principle of association for mutual benefit, real or supposed, is carried to so great an extent as in Birmingham. Persons of both sexes and of all ages belong to sick and benefit clubs, to clothing clubs, and to associations of other kinds for almost every purpose for which a club can be devised. Even infants of two or three years of age are taught to club their halfpence for medical attendance, or for the purchase of Sunday finery. Anyone who walks along the streets, and looks at the placards on the walls, or the bills in public-houses, coffee-houses, and other shop windows, may see at a glance, from these announcements, how deep a hold the club system has taken upon the affections of the people. In Birmingham, the associative principle, if not worked out upon any great or comprehensive plan, is carried into a multiplicity of minor channels. The father of the family clubs for his trade society, or for the oddfellows, or for a sick and burial society, or, perhaps, for the Freehold Land Society, or for a money club, or for a watch and seals club, or for an excursion club. The mother joins a medical attendance club, or a coal and coke club, or a flour club, or a shawl club, or a silk dress club, or, at Christmas time, a pudding club, or a goose and gin club; while the children, if at school, bring their fortnightly halfpence to a sick club, or a clothing club; or if at work in a factory, contribute at a specified rate to the club of the establishment, to which it is a rule for every person, young or old, male or female, to belong. Birmingham has long been noted in this respect. Hutton, in his history, states that in his time "thousands of the inhabitants were connected with clubs—and that to be otherwise was unfashionable. Some of these clubs," he adds, "boast the antiquity of more than a century." A continuation of his history, published in 1835, states the number of benefit societies in the town in that year to have been upwards of 400, containing 40,000 members. But since the time at which Hutton wrote, and the continuation of his history was published, the number of clubs has very largely increased. If there were 40,000 club members in 1835, there are in all probability 60,000 or 70,000 in 1851.—*Morn. Chron.*

LITERATURE.

The Authority of God: or, The True Barrier against Romish and Infidel Aggression. By the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ, D.D. With an Introduction, written for this edition. London: Partridge and Oakley.

THE idea of this volume is more correctly expressed by the words—The Divine Authority of the Scriptures. It contains four discourses, the occasion of which was the publication of a letter, addressed to Dr. D'Aubigné, by Edmond Scherer; in which he contends against received opinions on the Inspiration and Authority of the New Testament. Some of his assertions are the following: "No supernatural intervention has removed the authors of the books of the New Testament from those causes of error which they could not avoid without an intervention of this kind:—"In the ancient Church, they had recourse to the authority of an inspired code, just as they had recourse to the episcopacy, and the magical virtue of the Sacraments, because the spirit which animated the primitive believers was either changed or withdrawn:—"For the simple believer, the Bible is no longer an authority, but it is a treasure:—"Biblicism is not merely a theological error, but it is a plague upon the Church." M. Scherer also delivered public lectures, in which he developed his system. It thus became necessary that the Genevan Church should bear testimony to the truth on this great question; and Dr. D'Aubigné hastened to fulfil the duty to which he was thus imperatively called. The immediate object consequently in view throughout the work, is the aggression of German Rationalism; and, with faithful courage, the author seeks to raise a bulwark against the dangerous foe.

But Dr. D'Aubigné has also been a greatly interested observer of the agitation prevailing in Protestant England, in consequence of the "Roman invasion." So hearty a Protestant, so evangelical a theologian, so earnest a Christian, and so deeply read a student of the history of the Papacy, it was impossible that he should be either unaffected or silent in the midst of these reviving manifestations of the spirit and designs of Rome. He saw in the subject of his new work a fitness to the state of religious feeling in this country. Rome denies and aims to destroy the authority of the Scriptures; this is the root of her poisonous errors. The Church, not the Bible—Tradition as the criterion of interpretation—these are her fundamental principles. The war with Rome must be battle for the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures. It is, therefore, with special reference to the present Papal aggression that Dr. D'Aubigné seeks an English audience on this theme. Not that the original purpose of the work—to repel German Rationalism—is without significance to us. We are the very last to join the absurd and atrocious cry of "Germanism" raised in our churches here and there; but for that reason—and using a discrimination of which we are compelled to believe many babblers on this matter utterly incapable—we get calm opportunity to recognise the actual foes, whether German writers or "Germanized zealots," against whom we have to set our face like flint. But as we desire to be last in favouring an indiscriminating bigotry and ignorant prejudice against what is "German," we also are first to rejoice in every assertion of the regulative and judicial authority of the book of God.

Dr. D'Aubigné has not entered into the whole controversy on Inspiration; he has confined himself to one cardinal point of the discussion—to establish the inspiration of the Scriptures by showing their divine authority. The Lectures adduce the evidence of this position under four heads—the Testimony of God; the Testimony of Men; the Testimony of History; the Testimony of Theology. In the first, the author brings forward the witness borne by Christ to the authority of Scripture, and the completion of his testimony by the Apostles; and, further, the testimony of the Holy Spirit in the soul of man, "affording him a full and ever-present demonstration, resulting from that life which has been made manifest, and which life is the light of men." In the second lecture are investigated the testimonies of believers during "the two greatest epochs in the history of man, namely, the commencement of Christianity, and the Reformation." With singular beauty and interest does the author first collect the voices of the early ages; and then lay open the essential and formative principles of the Reformation: disproving thus, on the one hand, the assertion of Catholics, that the infallibility and divine authority of Scripture is an invention of Protestantism; and, on the other, the charge of rationalist Protestants, that it is an invention of Catholicism.

In the third lecture, the author enters briefly into the theory of inspiration, in which he agrees with Dr. Gaussen; but specially vindicates himself and his brother Genevise theologian from the theory of dictation which some have attributed to the latter; protesting against any such system as makes the sacred writers only amanuenses to whom God dictated the Bible. He contends for a system

"which believes first of all in the inspiration of things, and then deduces from it that of words, as a necessary consequence;" which recognises two agents in the word of Scripture—the individuality of man, and the presence of the Divine Spirit—the latter not merely inspiring the writer with thoughts and doctrines, but giving him their proper expression, as there are no ideas without words. It is not, however, sought by the author to establish a theory of the mode of inspiration; he contends for the fact of a holy infallible Scripture. In support of his practical doctrine on this question of authority, he quotes the agreeing sentiments of Tholuck, Nitzsch, Muller, and Twisten; men in many points of theology widely differing from him, and reputedly ("falsely, no doubt," he says), favouring some of the opinions here combated. The body of the lecture is then occupied with a chapter from the annals of Geneva three centuries ago; when the false spiritualists of the Reformation similarly opposed the authority of God in the Bible, seeking subjectively alone the voice of the Holy Spirit. By the history of the character and results of this older version of the same error, Dr. D'Aubigné hopes to warn and forearm the churches of Evangelical Protestantism.

The closing lecture, entitled, too vaguely, "The Testimony of Theology," is occupied with an account of a paper "On the Nature and Importance of Practical Exegesis," contributed by Neander to the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Christliche Wissenschaft*, &c., which, though not treating of the subject of this volume, furnishes indirect testimony to the authority of the Scriptures, both more striking and various than direct proofs or positive passages. Dr. D'Aubigné admits that Neander's thought frequently goes further than his own, but clearly shows that the great Berlin professor practised and taught a "spiritual, living, free, profound Biblicism." One sentence of Neander's treatise, referring to the exposition of the Scripture in relation to the practical and theoretical errors of our own times, is as follows,—"We ought to apply to our time nothing but the OBJECTIVE CONTENTS OF THE WORD OF GOD, of which these men were the organs;" and again, he says in conclusion,—"The Holy Scripture will be, and will remain, in the richest and most sublime sense, the Book of Life: it will sustain itself in the face of all the developments of human culture that the world can produce, and it will survive them all: the Holy Scriptures will be the Oracle for all that concerns the salvation of man—the oracle to teach us how all the different relations of life should be formed and directed, so that they may tend to and attain an eternal end." These are among the last words of the learned and faithful Neander; words which will be read with pleasure by those who knew but slightly "what manner of spirit he was of;" and which will sink into the hearts of those who most share that gentle adoring spirit, and have highest appreciation of his immortal labours.

The account of Neander's essay is prefaced by a delightful sketch, full of vividness and beauty, drawn with admiring reverence and friendly love, of the character, labours, and death, of this chief of modern theologians. It will be exceedingly interesting, and we hope not a little improving, to the English readers amongst whom Dr. D'Aubigné is ever secure of an audience. And, indeed, the whole book, though the argument sometimes fails, and matters for discussion, and perhaps dissent, frequently arise, is one which cannot be read without gratification and sympathy; and we think it excellently fitted to promote the twofold end which the earnest-minded author has in view—a barrier against both Romish and Rationalistic aggressions.

The Introduction, to which we have already referred, contains several forcible suggestions on our present religious position. The author strongly condemns the character and spirit of English episcopacy; and regards the recent aggression as the chastisement of its unfaithfulness to the truth, in remodelling Popery at Oxford, drinking of the cup of Rome, indulging hierarchical dreams, while "full of defiance to the friends of the gospel, and full of tolerance, and even of favour, for its enemies." He thinks a "reform of the Episcopacy" a necessity for England, and concludes by saying:—

"It is not for me to consider the political question; it is not for me to say whether the new bishops should or should not be tolerated. Popery from within is, in my eyes, far more dangerous than Popery from without. Whether or not it be right to oppose the Romish episcopacy is not the question for me; but that it is absolutely necessary to reform the English episcopacy, appears to me unquestionable. What renders the Pope's measure so dangerous is the present state of the English clergy. If the clergy were really reformed—really evangelical—there would be no danger for England, in a religious point of view. The bull of the Pope might then have been received with contempt—but without fear, and without anger. It would not have been worth while to burn a man of straw."

This interesting Introduction has been written expressly for Messrs. Partridge and Oakley's edition of this work, and the translation has been revised by the author. He is also peculiarly interested in its sale—an arrangement which re-

flects great honour on the publishers, seeing that the law affords them no copyright protection, and which will commend their edition to the public.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY remains at Osborne, in comparative seclusion, enjoying good health. Sir James Clark, Colonel Couper, Colonel Harcourt, and Lady Catherine Harcourt, and Sir Edwin Landseer, have had the honour to join her Majesty's dinner circle.

THE EARL OF EGLINTON AND WINTON was installed, yesterday week, as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER and SIR JAMES BROOK, have arrived in London from the east.

A NUMEROUS DEPUTATION, including several members of Parliament, waited on Sir G. Grey, on Thursday, to urge upon him the evils arising from the continuance of Smithfield market where it is at present. After the interview, Mr. S. Gurney was elected chairman of "The Smithfield Market Removal Association," and a subscription was entered into to assist in carrying into effect certain practical suggestions thrown out by Sir G. Grey.

TWO DEPUTATIONS on the Taxes on Knowledge have waited on the Government during the week. Mr. Ewart, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Thornton Hunt, and several other gentlemen of the London press, had an interview with Lord John Russell on Wednesday, on the Advertisement Duty; and the deputation on the Paper Duty saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday; but neither body got more than thanks for the information they had afforded.

THE EARL OF ALBEMARLE died on the 15th inst. His lordship was the fifth Earl, and was the son of the fourth peer by his first wife, the daughter of Lord de Clifford. He was born in 1794, and is succeeded in his title by his brother, the Hon. Colonel G. T. Keppel.

THE EARL OF MEATH died on the 15th instant, at Great Malvern, in his eightieth year. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Brabazon.

DR. JAMES ALLAN, Deputy Medical Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, in commission at the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, died on the 18th inst., aged fifty-eight, creating an important vacancy in that establishment.

SIR STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOOTE, BART., died at his seat, Pynes, in Devonshire, on the 17th inst., in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He is succeeded by his grandson, one of the secretaries of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition.

MAJOR-GENERAL COCK, of the Bengal army, died on the 17th inst., at Hopton Hall, near Lowestoft, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

GLEANINGS.

The Bishop of Gretna, Mr. Linton, died on the 14th inst., at Gretna Hall, thus passing beyond the power of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.—Was there ever known a cock that, upon being teased, crowed "Cock-a-doodle-don't?"—*Punch*.

Hawking is to be revived. A grand club, having that object, has been set on foot at Mr. Bishop's, New Bond-street, London.

The editor of the *Cayuga Chief* thus bewails the loss of one of his leading articles:—"We would say to the wretch who stole our shirt from the line while we were abed, waiting for it to dry, that we hope the collar will cut his throat."

The Lord Chancellor has placed Mr. T. Latimer, proprietor and editor of the *Western Times*, on the commission of the peace for the city of Exeter.

The *Arbroath Guide* states that the Dundee admirers of the late William Thom, the weaver poet, intend raising a "becoming Head-stone" over his grave.

The "Beggar's Petition" is said to have been the production of the Rev. Thomas Moss, of Brierley Hill and Trentham, Staffordshire.

A HAUNTED HUSBAND.—In an appeal case at the late Somersetshire sessions, a woman, who was in attendance as a witness, swore that she had never lost sight of her husband for twelve hours together, at any one time, either day or night, during "a period of fifty years!"

The Irish in America are amongst the most violent of the oppressors of the negro. A placard, penned by an Irishman, was lately issued in New England, calling upon "the countrymen of the murdered Emmett, of Mitchel, of O'Brien," the "sons of down-trodden and crushed Ireland"—to do what? To "turn out" in favour of the Fugitive Slave Bill!

The vicar of a parish near Lincoln has put the pulpit into mourning during Lent. On Tuesday night some wags of the place painted the town-pump black, and placed a notice thereon, "In mourning for Lent."

Drs. Flint Lee and Coventry, of Buffalo, unite in a public statement that they have detected the mode in which the sounds, known as "the Rochester Rappings," are produced. They say that the sounds are produced by a partial dislocation or *cracking of the knee-joints*, of course, subject to the will of the "medium." The *New York Tribune* is not satisfied with the explanation,—"It would take at least a dozen pair of knee-joints, all in the most supple condition, to make all the 'rappings' we have heard on some occasions—not to speak of the remarkable answers that have been given in our hearing."

BORROWED PLUMES.—The other day, a lady living in Liverpool, purchased for five shillings, from a man in the street, a "sweet little canary," with tail feathers

"radiated like a fan," and, as she said, of "such a deep orange colour." On examination, however, the supposed canary proved to be a hen sparrow dyed with saffron. Its tail feathers were starched and curled!

The *Rambler*, a Roman Catholic magazine, observes, in the March number, that "the race of Puseyism is all but run;" that "it is not impossible that Dr. Pusey himself will be the last Puseyite;" but "that thousands and thousands of (English) minds" are "daily becoming more and more convinced that if Jesus Christ did give a revelation of doctrine to man, the Church of Rome, and the Church of Rome alone, is in possession of that revelation."

The *Birmingham Mercury* acknowledges the receipt of the following notice of a late marriage in the neighbourhood:—"9 March 1861.—Please to insert in your next week's paper at St Thomaseses Dudley 9th by the vicar the Rev M H, Mr C.—of humble cutt to Elizabeth — of Kradley Heth. Went on shankes poney came back in apost Shayes Drawed by two splend did grays."

A "Convert" from Mormonism is travelling over the kingdom exposing the absurdities of his late creed. At Chester last week, he said that after he had become somewhat sceptical, he resolved to put their abilities as to "casting out devils" to the test. Going one day into the assembly with a downcast, vacant look, and showing signs of eccentricity in his behaviour, the "brethren" at once declared that he was "possessed with a devil." On their saying this, he pretended to attempt to escape, but they followed and overtook him, and then muttered some prayers over him, in the midst of which he was so tickled with the mode in which he had deceived them, that he burst into an involuntary fit of laughter. The brethren at once declared that the "devil" had been expelled, and congratulated him on his happy escape.

THE CHEAP GAS QUESTION.—Meetings have been held to promote an amalgamation between the "City of London Gas-light" and the "Great Central Gas Consumers" Companies. The junction, it is said, will save the expenditure of £70,000. The capital of the amalgamated companies is proposed to be £250,000, in shares of £10 each, the conditions of the Act of Parliament of the Great Central Gas Company to be applied to the amalgamated companies. Committees have been appointed to agree to further details. Meanwhile, the citizens may congratulate themselves on the certainty, in any case, of procuring cheap gas.

RAT STATISTICS.—Our readers have, perhaps, little idea of the vast quantities of rats brought into Ipswich during the past year for the purposes of "sport." In twenty-one weeks, a celebrated rat-catcher, named Joseph Pooley, of Witneham, brought to one public-house in the town no less than 11,464 rats, which he sold at 2s. 6d. per dozen. This man took away from the town, in this short period, the sum of £264 0s. 11d. He declares that another year of this sort of work would have made his fortune, and expresses his conviction that, when the authorities stopped "rat-pitting," they struck a severe blow at the prosperity of Ipswich! Pooley is certainly clever at his gentle craft; besides being an excellent catcher, he is celebrated as being a trainer of rats, that is to say, he will make them go through sundry manoeuvres, such as picking up cards, drinking out of glasses, &c. He has in his possession ten rats, each of which weighs 4 lbs.—*Ipswich Express*.

BIRTHS.

March 13, at Fairy Lodge, Athlone, the wife of the Rev. T. WILSHIRE, Baptist minister, of a son.

March 16, at Brunswick-terrace, Exmouth, Devon, the wife of the Rev. N. PARKYN, of a son.

March 17, the wife of the Rev. J. BOCKPITT, of Great Torrington, Devon, of a daughter.

March 18, at Longborough, the wife of the Rev. W. HARCUS, of a daughter.

March 23, the wife of Mr. J. USHER, St. Peter's-green, Redford, of a daughter.

March 23, at Rose Cottage, Newton Bushell, Devon, Mrs. E. CRIDDLE, of twins.

MARRIAGES.

March 12, at Craven Chapel, London, by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the minister of Park Chapel, Camden Town, Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE, of Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, to ANNE ELIZABETH ESTHER, the eldest daughter of Mr. R. BARNETT, of Woodburn, Bucks.

March 15, at Salem Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. J. Sibree, Capt. JAMES PRIEST, son of Mr. Alderman Priest, to ANN, the only daughter of Capt. FRA; all of that town.

March 15, at Brickfields Chapel, Stratford, by the Rev. T. E. Sially-bras, B.A., minister of the chapel, Mr. AMOS GARDHAM to JANE RANDALL; both of Stratford.

March 18, at the Tabernacle, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. T. Young, Mr. WILLIAM VENNER to Mrs. LOUISA AYLAND; both of Blakeney.

March 18, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, Devon, by the Rev. C. Howell, Mr. JAMES KING, yeoman, to Miss ELIZA VINCENT; both of Sidbury.

March 22, at the Independent Chapel, Rugeley, by the Rev. T. Hall, Mr. THOMAS BECK to Miss CAROLINE BENTLEY.

DEATHS.

March 8, at Evesham, Worcestershire, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. T. COOPER, and the beloved mother of the Rev. J. Cooper, of Ross. She had been for many years a consistent and useful member of the Baptist church at Evesham.

March 16, at 40, King William-street, London-bridge, aged 69, CHARLES HEWITT, Esq.

March 17, in his 82nd year, the Rev. W. JUDSON, of High Wycombe.

March 17, at Kilburn House, Kilburn, in her 68th year, MARY ANNE, wife of Mr. W. H. SMITH, of 136, Strand.

March 18, at Plumland, Cumberland, aged 32, CHRISTIANA ANN, wife of the Rev. C. C. SOUTHEY.

March 18, at Almondsbury, near Bristol, aged 74, EBENEZER LUDLOW, Esq., sergeant-at-law, and one of the commissioners of bankruptcy for the Bristol district.

March 18, at 5, Coleman-street, in his 81st year, Mr. JAMES COLAM, late of Charterhouse-street, where he resided, universally respected and esteemed, for upwards of half a century. He was for more than twenty years deacon of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. Townley.

March 21, after an illness of three weeks, in her 31st year, ANNE, the beloved wife of Mr. J. S. MARSHALL, of 91, Goswell-road, Islington.

March 21, at the Hoo, Hertfordshire, aged 77 years, THOMAS, Lord DACK.

March 21, at the house of her son, Mr. R. C. Richards, Kirkham, Lancashire, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends, in her 75th year, ELLEN, relict of the late Rev. J. RICHARDS, for many years pastor of the Independent church, Walker Fold, Chalgley, in the same county.

A DREADFUL BOILER-EXPLOSION occurred on Monday week, at the Park Mills, Stockport. The premises are an extensive and irregular range of very lofty buildings. Nearly five hundred people were employed. On the Monday afternoon, a large boiler exploded; the enormous mass, upwards of forty feet long, and proportionately high and broad, was shot like the barrel of a rocket, across the quadrangle formed by the buildings, and driven partly through the solid wall of a structure six stories high; the gap made by the immense missile caused the front of the mill to descend, and this in its fall brought down about half the mass of the building. Every effort was immediately made to rescue the people, and many were got out; but in less than ten minutes unextinguished fires in the flue of the boiler set the ruins in a blaze, and the rescuers were compelled to retreat. By means of engines and fire-plugs the flames were confined to the ruins; but this additional disaster precluded all hope of rescuing the sufferers still under the rubbish. The outer side of the building destroyed was bounded by the river Mersey; two men, Joseph Smith and John Burgess, were working with two boys in two small rooms, over each other, at the end of the mill. By shouting to each other, the men agreed that there was but one chance of escape left to them, and they resolved each to throw his boy into the river and then jump after him. The boys were accordingly thrown into the river, and were speedily rescued by the crowd assembled on the opposite side. Burgess jumped, fell into the river, and was also rescued alive; but Smith's courage seemed to fail him at the critical moment of taking the leap—he sprang forward, but only a short distance, struck against some projection from the wall, and when taken out of the river was found to be quite dead. On Wednesday afternoon it had been ascertained that at least nineteen persons had perished, while five were seriously hurt, and many others were bruised. Twelve of those killed were females. Fuller, the fireman, was taken out alive, but died soon after. It is said that the boiler was fitted with every apparatus that seemed likely to give warning of danger and prevent it; but it is added that there might have been insecurity, from the fact that the bottom of the boiler had not been stayed to the fire-box. A coroner's jury had met and heard a little evidence; after which it adjourned till the 2nd of April, in order that Professor Hodgkinson and Mr. James Lillie, an engineer, may make a report on the cause of the explosion.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Funds have been dull and drooping during the whole of the past week. The heavy rains which have fallen in all parts of the kingdom, since our last unsettling business, and impeding agricultural labour, has been, perhaps, the principal cause of this depression. A temporary panic in the Share Market has also had its injurious influence on the Stocks. The decline, however, has been comparatively small, and, as yet, no apprehension of its assuming a serious character, is felt. Bank Stock has improved, but Exchequer Bills have evinced a tendency to decline.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cons. for Auct.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Ct. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	97
New 3½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	99½
India Stock ..	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	204½
Bank Stock ..	215½	215½	215½	215½	—	215½
Exchq. Bills...	56 pm.	55 pm.	55 pm.	55 pm.	55 pm.	54 pm.
India Bonds...	—	—	—	62 pm.	60 pm.	58 pm.
Long Annuity...	Shut	Shut	Shut	Shut	7½	7 7-16

A limited business has been done in Foreign Securities. Spanish and Mexican have both improved; but from the intelligence just received from Spain, concerning the arrangement of the debt, a decline in the former security must be expected. The Government committee on the Spanish Debt, now sitting at Madrid, have resolved to maintain Senor Bravo Murillo's proposition for confiscating 50 per cent. of the principal sum due for arrears of dividends. "The exhortation," says the *Times* of this morning, "of the representatives of the principal civilized Powers which it is understood have lately been brought to bear upon Senor Bravo Murillo would therefore seem to have failed in awakening him to any sense of the necessity of saving his country from the utter and final degradation to which the act in question must consign her. Under these circumstances it will be for the bondholders to consider the proper time for a further expression of their opinions." The following are the prices of Stocks:—Cuba, 99; Mexican Bonds, 1846, 33½; Peruvian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 84½; Portuguese Bonds, Five per Cent., 87½; Russian Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 97½; Spanish Bonds, Five per Cent. Div. from Nov. 1840, 21½; Ditto, Passive Bonds, 5½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 58½; Ditto, Four per Cent. 91½.

Signs of a panic in the Share Market had begun to make their appearance, when we last wrote, and therefore we cautioned our readers against an indiscriminate dealing in this class of securities, but we did not apprehend that the panic would come so soon. On Wednesday, however, the

market sank rapidly, and although some of the lines have since recovered their former position, many are much the worse for the occurrence, and the market generally weak and fluctuating. The traffic returns are not so favourable as for many months past. The following are the present prices:—Aberdeen, 16½; Caledonian, 14½ 15 14½; Chester and Holyhead, 24½; Eastern Counties, 7½; Great Northern, 18½; Great Western, 88½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62 1½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 96½; Ditto, New Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 136½; London and North Western, 130½ 29½; Ditto, New Quarters, 22½; London and South Western, 89 8½; Midland, 63; Ditto, £50, 21½; Newmarket, 9½; Norfolk, 27½; North British, 10½; North Stafford, 11½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 21½; South Eastern, 27½ 8 7½; South Wales, 37; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 21½ 22 1½; York and North Midland, 27½; Boulogne and Amiens, 10½; Namur and Liege, 8½; Northern of France, 15½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4½; Rouen and Havre, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces are, on the whole, favourable. The Corn Market yesterday was firm.

The subjoined calculations, taken from a daily contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities, cited at the averages of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is prefixed it is to be understood that the share rate of interest is less the Income-tax. It will be seen that in every case we take the rate of interest last declared as the basis of our calculation:—

	(Shot)	£ s. d.
Three per Cent. Reduced		
New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent.		
Bank Stock (div. 7 per cent. per annum)		
India Stock (div. 10½ per cent. per annum)		
Three per Cent. Consols. average price	96½ yield per cent.	3 2 2
Exchequer Bills (Int. 1½d. per day)	56½ pm.	2 4 4½
Great Western £100 sh. (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.)	82	4 9 10½
Lancashire and Yorkshire £100 Stock* (last div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum)	61	3 4 6
London and South Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum)	89	4 9 10½
London and North Western* Stock (div. at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum)	130½	4 4 3½
Midland* Stock (div. at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum)	63	3 19 4½
South Eastern* Stock (dividend 10s. per £30 share, equal to £3 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum)	27½	3 12 0½

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	96½	Brazil	91½
Do. Account	96½	Equador	3½
3 per Cent. Reduced	97	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	91½
3½ New	99½	French 5 per cent. ..	58
Long Annuities	7 7-16	Granada	17½
Bank Stock	215	Mexican 5pr. et. new ..	33½
India Stock	204½	Portuguese	89
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	111
June	54 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	21
India Bonds	58 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	38½
		Ditto Passive	5½

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 21.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1851.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 27,711,600	Government Debt ..	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	13,678,315
		Silver Bullion	33,375
	£27,711,600		£27,711,600

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£ 14,145,250
Reserve	3,616,367	Dend Weight Annuity ..	12,904,218
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	8,328,990	Other Securities ..	8,956,255
Other Deposits	9,287,826	Gold and Silver Coin ..	704,451
Seven-day and other Bills	1,027,992		
	£36,710,174		£36,710,174

Dated the 21st day of March, 1851.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Zion, Trevethin, Monmouthshire.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

MANCHESTER, PETER, Curtain-maker, Shoreditch, cabinet manufacturer.

BANKRUPTcies.

WATSON, HENRY, and HICK, JOHN GEORGE, late of Pimlico and Sittingbourne, cement manufacturers: solicitors, Messrs. Pocock and Poole, Bartholomew-close.

HAWLEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, Woolwich, grocer, March 26, May 3: solicitor, Mr. Digby, Circus-place, Finsbury.

TAUTZ, WILLIAM HENRY, and JACKSON, BARR, Great Russell-street, Tottenham-court-road, linen-draper, April 3, May 6: solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Indermaur, Devonshire-terrace, High-street, Marylebone.

BLACKER, ROBERT, Ripon, Yorkshire, innkeeper, April 10, May 2: solicitors, Mr. Farmery, Ripon; and Mr. Naylor, Leeds.

WOODHOUSE, JOHN, Ripon, Yorkshire, draper, March 31, April 28: solicitors, Messrs. Norris, Manchester; and Messrs. Richard-on and Gaunt, Leeds.

TIBBITS, SMITH, Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, dealer in mineral ores, March 31, April 28: solicitors, Mr. Kirby, Warwick; and Messrs. Mottram, Knight, and Emmet, Birmingham.

FARLEY, JAMES, Liverpool, lace-maker, March 31, April 25: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Liverpool.

DEAN, THOMAS, Seacombe, Cheshire, chemist, April 3, 25: solicitor, Mr. Toulmin, Liverpool.

ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL, Bolton-le-Moors, glass and china dealer, April 14, 23: solicitor, Mr. Marsland, Bolton-le-Moors.

HORROCKS, JOSEPH LUCAS, Manchester, merchant, April 3, May 2: solicitors, Messrs. Cunliffe, Charlewood, and Bury, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

NORWELL, J., Glasgow, silk mercer, March 28, April 18.

GORDON, A., Drumblade, farmer, March 27, April 17.

DENNISTOUN, J. R., Glasgow, merchant, March 28, April 18.

ORD, G., Glasgow, house factor, March 25, April 15.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Pittfield, Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, bleacher, first div. of 3s. 11½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Lee's, Manchester.

E. Boyce, Southam, Warwickshire, grocer, first div. of 2s. 8½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—J. and C. D. Matthews, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, and Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, bankers, fourth div. of 1½d.; any Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—T. W. Martin, Oxford, tailor, fourth div. of 10d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—B. W. A. Sleigh, Bedford-street, Strand, newspaper proprietor, first div. of 1s. 3d.; on Saturday next, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—W. H. Pyne, Honiton, Devon, maltster, further div. of 4d.; any Tuesday after March 25, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—J. Kite, Crewkerne, Somersetshire, wine merchant, first div. of 6s. 8d.; on any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—W. J. J. Coall, Exeter, grocer, further div. of 3½d.; any Tuesday after March 25, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—W. G. W. Taylor, Tywardreath, Cornwall, surgeon, first div. of 3s.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—R. Loosemore, Tiverton, Devonshire, scrivener, further div. of 2d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—J. Dornay, Ilminster, Somersetshire, carrier, first div. of 3s. 2d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hirtzel's, Exeter—W. Humphrey, Brighton, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—A. Portway, Braintree, Essex, tea dealer, second div. of 2½d.; March 27, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Roden, Stamford, Lincolnshire, draper, first div. of 5s. 6½d.; March 27, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Ames and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's-place, merchants, fourth div. of 4d.; March 27, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—C. Wetherill, Down-street, Piccadilly, ironmonger, second div. of 2½d.; March 27, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—W. F. Fenton, West Smithfield, lead merchant, second div. of 5d.; March 27, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Rob-on, Pear-street, Leicester-square, coach carrier, second div. of 2½d.; March 27, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Smebrook-court, Basinghall-street—J. Starkey, Old-street, carpenter, second div. of 3s.; March 27, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Smebrook-court, Basinghall-street—F. Devey, Whitefriars, coal merchant, second div. of 2½d.; March 27, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Smebrook-court, Basinghall-street—C. Houghton, Dudley-grove, Paddington, ironmonger, second div. of 4½d.; March 27, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Smebrook-court, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, March 25.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Witney, Oxfordshire.

BANKRUPTcies.

AVANN, ROBERT, Canterbury, fellmonger, April 4, May 5: solicitors, Mr. Venour, Gray's-inn-square; and Messrs. Furlley and Mercer, Canterbury.

WESTMACOTT, ROBERT, Fulham-road, Chelsea, nurseryman, April 4, May 5: solicitor, Mr. Holcombe, Ebury-street, Pall-mall, and Chancery-lane.

BRITTEN, THOMAS, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, wine merchant, April 1, May 1: solicitors, Messrs. Sewell, Fox, and Sewell, Old Broad-street.

COLYER, ADAM, Dover, jeweller, April 1, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Harris, Moorgate-street.

GLASSPOOL, JOHN, Regent-street, ladies' bootmaker, April 8, May 8: solicitor, Mr. Wretford, Golden-square.

JACKSON, RICHARD, Selby, Yorkshire, farmer, April 14, May 5: solicitors, Mr. Wedale, Selby; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

CROSSFIELD, AARON, Lanworne, Glamorganshire, coal miner, and Newport, Monmouthshire, common brewer, April 9, May 7: solicitors, Messrs. James, Mithyr Tiddell; and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.

STRELL, JOHN, Spotland-bridge, near Roehdale, brewer, April 10, May 2: solicitors, Messrs. Hiltchcock, Buckley, and Tide-well, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A. TAYLOR, Edinburgh, upholsterer, March 20, April 22.

DIVIDENDS.

H. R. Holloway, Ryde, Isle of Wight, bookseller, first div. of 5s., on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Donovan, Oxford-street, fishmonger, first div. of 3d., on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. R. West, Mill-wall, Poplar, block-maker, first dividend of 1s. 8d., on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. Haslam, Hertford, chymist, first dividend of 5s., on any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—H. Knight, Lewes, butcher, and Farcomb, farmer, second div. of 5d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—L. Samuel, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, silversmith, first div. of 1s. 1d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—R. Green, Brighton, ironmonger, second div. of 1d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Mar. 24.

Several more cargoes of the late arrivals off the coast have got up since Friday, and made a large supply of Foreign Wheat today, but having very little of our own growth at market, the best Essex and Kentish samples obtained fully 1s. per qr. above last week's quotations. Foreign Wheat was held more firmly at full prices, but not much sold. We had a good arrival of French Flour, the best marks of which were rather more saleable, but not dearer. Fine Malting Barley is still scarce, and sold at 1s. advance, and there was a better demand for grinding. Fine Malt was likewise more inquired after, Beans and Peas met only a retail sale. Good fresh Oats sold at rather higher prices, having but few arrivals coastwise, or from Ireland, and the foreign supply only moderate. Owing to the late wet and unsettled weather the demand for Cloverseeds was more limited to-day. For Linseed Cakes there was a fair sale. The current prices as under.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR MARCH 15.		AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.	
Wheat	36s. 9d.	Wheat	37s. 5d.
Barley	22 7	Barley	22 9
Oats	16 2	Oats	16 3
Rye	24 4	Rye	23 9
Beans	25 7	Beans	25 7
Peas	26 7	Peas	26 5

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr. Flour, 4½d. per cwt. Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Mar. 24.

The supply of home-fed Beasts on offer was again somewhat on the decrease as to number, whilst its quality was not to say first-rate. The attendance of buyers was far from numerous; nevertheless there was a slight improvement in the Beef trade. In some instances, the prime Scotch, &c., sold at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. per 8lbs., the extreme quotation being 3s. 10d. per 8lbs., but we have no improvement to notice in the value of other breeds. Prior to the close of the market a good clearance had been effected. Sheep, the supply of which was comparatively small, were in improved request, at an improvement in last week's currency of 2d. per 8lbs. Prime old Devons, in the wool, sold at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; out of the wool, 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. The few Lambs in the market, chiefly Dorsets, realized 5s. to 6s. per 8lbs. Although the supply of Calves was very moderate, the Veal trade ruled inactive, at late rates. For Pigs we had a very slow inquiry, but we have no change to notice in their value.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef 2s. 6d. to 3s. 2d. | Veal 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.
Mutton 3 6 .. 4 6 | Pork 3 0 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
Friday 484 3,580 110 250
Monday .. 3,692 18,270 119 310

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Mar. 24.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.
Middleling do 2 6 .. 2 8 | Mid. ditto .. 3 2 .. 3 6
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0 | Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 10
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4 | Veal 3 0 .. 4 0
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 6 | Small Pork .. 3 8 .. 3 10

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Our market during the past week was dull. Business to a moderate extent was transacted in Irish Butter: the dealers bought merely to supply immediate wants. The stock decreased: prices nominal. Foreign met a slow sale, at a decline on best Friesland of fully 6s. per cwt. Bacon.—No improvement occurred in the demand for Irish or Hambro' singed sides, and not much done in either. Prices inclined downwards. Middles nearly stationary in value and demand. Hams were not freely saleable, and prices scarcely varied. Lard in limited request, and slightly cheaper.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 24.—We note a dull state of trade, and prices have given way for all descriptions 1d. per lb., with an inclination still further to recede. Dorset, fine weekly, 102s. to 104s. per cwt.; do., middling and stale, 81s. to 94s.; Fresh, 9s. to 12s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE, March 24.—Although the arrivals last week have been moderate, trade is exceedingly heavy. There is no improvement in prices. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 70s. to 90s. per ton; Scotch, 50s. to 70s.; Scotch Cusps, 60s. to 70s.; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 50s. to 70s.; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 50s. to 60s.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The very large supply of Cloverseed received last week has tended to check the demand, and the operations this morning were not so extensive as of late; the business done was, however, at the terms of Monday last. Canaryseed was taken at former rates. In other articles nothing of interest occurred.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.) sowing 60s. to 65s.; crushing 48s. to 52s.
Linseed Cake (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £8 10s. to £9 0s.
Sow Grass (nominal) £— to £—
Trafal (per cwt.) 16s. to 21s.
Rapeseed, (per last) new £25 to £27 old £— to £—
Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white 5s. 0d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new 40s. to 41s. fine 42s. to 43s.
Tares, Winter, per bush 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; Spring, nominal
Caraway (per cwt.) new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush) —s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloverseed red, 48s. to 52s.; fine, 55s. to 60s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Clover, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 35s. to 55s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt. 36s. to 56s.
Linseed (per qr.) Baltic 44s. to 47s.; Odessa, 46s. to 50s.
Linseed Cake (per ton) £8 0s. to £7 10s.
Rape Cake (per ton) £4 0s. to £4 10s.
Hempseed, small (per qr.) 32s. to 33s.; do. Dutch, 34s. to 36s.
Tares (per qr.) small 22s. to 25s.; large, 30s. to 33s.
Eye Grass (per qr.) —s. to —s.
Coriander (per cwt.) —s. to —s.

HOPS, BROMFORD, Monday, March 24.—The better qualities of Kent and Sussex Hops meet with a slow inquiry at about last week's rates; inferior sorts are difficult of disposal.
Mid and East Kent 80s. to 130s.
Weald of Kent 76s. to 84s.
Sussex Pockets 66s. to 80s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, March 24.—A large amount of speculative business having been transacted since Monday last, prices have fluctuated considerably. To-day, the demand for immediate delivery is far from active, yet the currencies are quite 6d. per cwt. higher than on this day se'nnight. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 40s. 6d. Town Tallow, 39s. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lbs. Our St. Petersburg letter brings rather higher quotations.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1847.	1848	1849	1850	1851.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 10,991	Casks. 6,948	Casks. 26,914	Casks. 33,147	Casks. 37,486
Price of Y. C. ...	50s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.	53s. 6d. to 54s. 6d.	40s. 3d. to 41s. 3d.	37s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.	40s. 6d. to 41s. 6d.
Delivery last week	513	1,851	1,331	2,226	1,814
Do. from 1st June	72,311	86,239	85,498	80,155	81,172
Arrived last week	839	—	55	—	994
Do. from 1st June	72,679	87,086	104,909	87,811	93,120
Price of Town ...	53s. 0d. to 54s. 0d.	53s. 0d. to 54s. 0d.	43s. 0d. to 44s. 0d.	39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.	41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, March 22.—Good Pine-apples are somewhat scarce, and the supply of dessert Pears are nearly over for this season. Apples are scarce. Oranges and Lemons are plentiful. Nuts remain nearly the same as last week. A few forced Strawberries have made their appearance. Vegetables, of all kinds, are abundant and good. French Beans and Cucumbers are now plentifully supplied. Carrots and Turnips are good in quality. Potatoes are a trifle dearer. Lettuce and other salad are sufficient for the demand. The best Mushrooms fetch 1s. 3d. per pot. Cut Flowers consist of Heaths, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Mignonette, Double Primroses, Stephanotis floribunda, Cinerarias, Moss and Proving Roses, and the different kinds of spring bulbs.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, March 23.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
18s. to 78s.	18s. to 78s.	50s. to 80s.	48s. to 78s.
80s. to 90s.	80s. to 90s.	60s. to 80s.	60s. to 84s.
90s. to 97s.	90s. to 97s.	21s. to 28s.	21s. to 27s.

MARKET HIDES, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 120lb. to 128lb., 4d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; ditto, 7s. to 10s.

METALS, LONDON, Mar. 21.

ENGLISH IRON. a	per ton.	£ s. d.	FOREIGN STEEL. c	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London	5 5 0	5 10 0	Swedish keg	15 10 0
Nail rods	6 6 0	6 13 0	Ditto faggot	15 15 0
Hoops	7 0 0	7 13 0	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles	7 12 6	8 5 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts	0 0 9½
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport	4 12 6	4 17 6	Tough cake, per ton	84 0 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 10 0—3 15 0			Tile	83 0 0
Do. Anthracite	3 10 0	3 10 0	Old copper, e, per lb. ..	0 0 8½
Pig, in Wales	3 6 3	3 15 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge	3 5 2	3 10 0	South American, in bond	77 0 87 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	2 2 6	2 3 0	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport ..	3 10 0	3 10 0	Pig .. per ton	17 15 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c. ..	4 10 0	4 10 0	Sheet	18 15 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow	2 13 0	2 13 0	Red lead	19 0 0
Do. in Wales	3 10 3	3 15 0	White ditto	24 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	6 0 0	6 0 0	Patent shot	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire	5 2 0	5 2 0	FOREIGN LEAD. h	
Rails	5 10 0	5 10 0	Spanish, in bond 16 10 17 10 0	
Chairs	4 0 0	4 0 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
FOREIGN IRON. b			Block, per cwt.	4 8 0
Swedish	11 15 12 0 0	12 0 0	Bar	4 9 0
CCND	17 10 0	17 10 0	Refined	4 14 0
PBI	0 0 0	0 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
Gouffier	0 0 0	0 0 0	Banca	4 8 0
Archangel	0 0 0	0 0 0	Straits	4 7 0
			TIN PLATES. l	
			IC Coke, per box	1 8 0
			IC Charcoal	1 13 0
			LX ditto	1 18 0
			SPELTER. m	
			Plates, warehouse, per ton	16 0 0
			Do. to arrive	16 0 0
			ZINC. n	
			English sheet, per ton 21 10 0	
			QUICKSILVER, oper lb. 0 3 9	

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ per cent. dis.; o, ditto, 1½ dis.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Mar. 24.

Stewart's, 15s. 3d.; Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Braddyl's, 14s. 9d.; Kellie's, 15s. 0d.; Richmond, 14s. 3d.; Eden, 13s. 6d.; Adelaide's, 15s. 3d.; R. Hetton, 15s. 6d.; Wylam, 13s. 0d.; Durham, 16s. 3d.; Tees, 15s. 3d.; Belmont, 16s. 0d. Market without alteration from last day.

Fresh arrivals, 70; left from last day, 43.—Total, 113.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, as Canvasser for a Public Institution connected with the Congregational body, a Gentleman of good address, and decidedly religious character. Letters, post paid, may be addressed to M. R., at Mr. Snow's, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London.

E. and W. STURGE, COAL-MERCHANTS, BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

E. and W. S. announce that their price for Best Coals is still 23s. per ton, and inform their friends and the public that they continue to give the strictest attention to all orders entrusted to their care. (Inland Coals, for keeping in all night without stirring, may be always had.)

E. and W. STURGE, BRIDGE WHARF, CITY-ROAD.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.,

May be, with certainty, obtained, by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c.

Sent free by post, with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London; who may be consulted on these matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—"Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much."

Mrs. Buckley, Stapleford:—"Your delightful Pomade has improved my hair wonderfully."

Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton:—"The young man has now good pair of Whiskers; I want you to send me two pots for other customers of mine."

Mr. Lello, Worthing:—"I use your Pomade in my nursery, as I find it very useful for children's hair also."

DO NOT CUT YOUR CORNS, BUT CURE THEM.

Also will be sent (free), on receipt of 13 stamps, her only safe, speedy, and lasting cure for soft or hard corns, bunions, &c. It cures in three days, and is never failing.

Mrs. Hughes, Sunbury:—"It cured four corns, and three bunions amazingly quick, and is the best and safest thing I have ever met with."

Address: Miss COUPELLE, 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURANT HAIR, WHISKERS! &c.?

THE Immense Public Patronage bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by MISS ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's Inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored, thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene."—Miss Mane, Kennington.

"I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impostures: your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully."—Mr. James, St. Albans.

"Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter, and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent."—Dr. John Thomson, author of a Treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

For the Nursery it is invaluable, its Balsamic Properties being admirably adapted to Infants' Hair.

WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured, by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE, in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

"It cured my corns like magic."—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

"My bunion has not appeared since."—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA STEAM MILLS, LAMBETH.

STRATTON'S ORIGINAL HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA is universally admitted to be the best and most wholesome of all drinks; its smooth, mild, and creamy flavour render it deliciously agreeable to the palate, and is particularly strengthening to children, the aged and infirm; it is an important article of diet. Cocoa is recommended by nearly all medical men for its known highly nutritious properties, but to obtain a good preparation is difficult, for such is the extent of adulteration of Cocoa, and that, too, under the character of Homoeopathic Cocoa, that many are induced to use the Cocoa Nib or Kernel, which is boiled for several hours, and when cold the oily substance is strained off and thrown away, thus the Cocoa is deprived of its primary recommendatory object.

We have had upwards of twenty years' extensive practical experience in the manufacture of Homoeopathic and various preparations of Cocoa, and our anxious study has been to produce a beverage that would suit the stomach, please the palate, and increase the sale; in this we have been most satisfactorily successful, for, notwithstanding our inventions have been pirated by unprincipled Chocolate Makers, envious of our good name, and who have condescended to the lowest grade of meanness by copying our labels, yet STRATTON'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, PATENT CHOCOLATE POWDER and BROMA, are sold largely by nearly every grocer in the kingdom, and they are still unrivalled for their genuineness, delicacy of flavour, and moderation in price; they may be taken with benefit by even the most bilious, as the essence, or the oil of the Cocoa Nut, are so carefully incorporated with the flour of sago, and arrowroot, that it may be justly called the best of all drinks.

Sold by Grocers, Chemists, &c., in London, Scotland, Ireland, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Exeter, Bridgewater, Taunton, Derby, Leicester, Norwich, Yarmouth, Brighton, Lewes, Hastings, Tonbridge, Dover, Canterbury, Margate, Ramsgate, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Oxford, Cambridge, Worthing, Chichester, Nottingham, and nearly every other town in England. Price 1s. 4d. per pound, in quarter, half, and pound boxes; it is in small globules, and is the colour of Chocolate. Each packet bears the signature of J. W. STRATTON and Co., who are the largest manufacturers of these unique preparations in the kingdom.

A good digestion is the greatest boon the human frame is heir to, it is the foundation of health, and all who would possess it should regularly use STRATTON'S HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, and no other.

INTERESTING FACT.

The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Hermann, of Queen-street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowland's Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the hair in its embryonic state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. In the growth of Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Moustaches, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine comb unnecessary.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the skin and complexion, eradicating all Cutaneous Eruptions, Sunburn, Freckles, and Discolorations, and for rendering the skin soft, clear, and fair. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

OR, PEARL DENTIFRICE,

For preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Unprincipled individuals, for the sake of gaining a trifling more profit, vend the most Spurious Compounds, under the same names. It is therefore highly necessary to see that the word "ROWLANDS" is on the Wrapper of each Article.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and by all Chemists, and Perfumers.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for SILVER.

—The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 14 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Tea Spoons, per dozen ..	15s.	32s.	36s.
Dessert Forks ..	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons ..	30s.	56s.	62s.
Table Forks ..	40s.	65s.	75s.
Table Spoons ..	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and Coffee sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Threaded Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	13s.	28s.	30s.
Dessert ditto and ditto ..	10s.	21s.	25s.
Tea ditto and ditto ditto ..	5s.	11s.	12s.

CUTLERY, WARRANTED.—The most varied

assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, upon Sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 3½-inch Ivory-handled Table Knives, with high shoulders, 10s. per dozen; Desserts, to match, 9s.; if to balance, 1s. per dozen extra; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair; larger sizes, in exact proportion, to 25s. per dozen; if extra fine, with silver ferrules, from 36s.; white bone Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. per pair; black horn Table Knives, from 6s. per dozen; Desserts, 4s.; Carvers, 2s. 6d.; Table Steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock of plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c., of the best quality, and at prices on that low scale for which this establishment has been so celebrated for more than a quarter of a century.

Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings, as well as of every Ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY is literally the largest in the world, and, as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it. The money returned for every article not approved of.—39, OXFORD-STREET, corner of Newman-street, and No. 1, NEWMAN-STREET, LONDON. Established in Wells-street, A.D. 1820.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,
IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND
ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS,
ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the Cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to diseases of the chest.

Cure of Consumption.

Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption; and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.

J. MAWSON.

13, Mosely-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Cure of Cold.

From the Rev. Cyril Curteis, Rectory House, Seven Oaks, Kent.

Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in recommending your Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. On Sunday last I was suffering from a cold, when I tried your valuable medicine with the most perfect success.

(Signed) CYRIL CURTEIS.

Improvement of the Voice.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

Sir,—I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c.
M. JAMES, Baptist Minister.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS these Wafers are invaluable, as, by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

NOTE.—Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents,

DA SILVA and CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also may be had,

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the Secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver. Sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

Fictitious Testimonials to Medicines are so commonly published, that the proprietors of DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS earnestly recommend the public to inquire into the truth of the testimonials to any medicine before using it; and they will feel obliged to any one who will take the trouble to investigate any published by them. This may be most readily done, as the cures are all recent, and the names and addresses are always added in full. Any one may, therefore,—if at a distance, for one penny, the postage,—prove the genuineness of any one of the 500 cures of asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, coughs, &c., which have been effected during the last twelve months by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. Also, Dr. Locock's Aperient and Antibilious Wafers—and Dr. Locock's Female Wafers—the latter recommended to ladies, have all a most pleasant taste.

PURE COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.

"In consequence of the many spurious admixtures packed in canisters under the name of Patent Coffee, the medical profession of London think it just to caution the public against them, and recommend all persons whose object it is to obtain genuine coffee, to buy Snowden and Co.'s Patent Purified Coffee Nibs for Invalids, and grind it themselves. They may then depend on obtaining, not only a genuine article, but purified from all irritating fibre, which renders coffee objectionable to many who otherwise would enjoy that luxurious beverage."—See Testimonial of Dr. Ure, Professor of Chemistry, Bloomsbury-square, London.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS,
for Invalids.

Her Majesty has granted to ROBERT SNOWDEN and CO., of the CITY-ROAD and EAST-ROAD, LONDON, her Royal Letters Patent for Roasting Coffee in PORCELAIN ENAMELLED CYLINDERS, and PURIFYING the BERRY from all the internal FIBRE which endures the heart of the bean.

These cylinders having a glazed surface, are as clean and pure as a dinner-plate; the Coffee cannot be burnt, or imbibe any metallic flavour during the process of roasting, as is always the case, in a more or less degree, with coffee roasted in the common iron cylinders. After the Coffee is roasted, it passes through our PATENT PURIFYING MACHINE, which entirely removes all woody and fibrous particles from the heart of the berry—it is the presence of this fibre in all other coffee which renders it so irritating to persons of weak digestion, an evil which is entirely obviated by the use of Snowden's Purified Invalid Coffee. The fibre may be seen by any lady who will take the trouble to break the coffee berry, and examine it. From the Purifying Machine, it passes into our Steam Grinding Mills, and, while warm, and containing all the natural Aroma of the BERRY, is packed under our own immediate inspection, in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, labelled "Snowden and Co.," for the use of those families who do not grind their own. Price 2s. per lb.

Some Families prefer to use their own mills, and for the convenience of such, we pack also in Canisters of 4lb., 1lb., and 2lb. each, at 2s. per lb., the Purified Coffee Nibs.

Invalids and Persons suffering from Dyspepsia and Nervousness may, therefore, depend upon having an article much purer than they can buy at any other house, as Snowden's patent (a copy of which may be seen at their Warehouse), excludes all others from the right of PURIFYING COFFEE on their principle.

Since our Patent was granted, Canister Packed Coffee has become an important trade, and numerous Canister Coffee Packers have started under the name of Patent; but with one exception, and that only refers to Roasting, there is no other Patent Canister Coffee in existence. We make this statement, and defy contradiction. Invalids and persons of weak digestion are, therefore, solicited to ask for Snowden's Purified Coffee for Invalids.

To be had of the Patentees, City-road and East-road, London, and of their appointed Agents, in most of the principal towns; where such Agents are not, it may easily be had by inquiry, or letter containing a remittance, to the Patentees,

SNOWDEN AND COMPANY, CITY-ROAD AND EAST-ROAD, LONDON.

HAISE'S LETTERS ON MEDICAL GALVANISM.

For the other letters on Medical Galvanism, Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. Halse for his pamphlet. (See below.)

LETTER I.

PARALYSIS.—TO INVALIDS.—

GALVANISM has for a long time been resorted to as a powerful remedial agent; but, unfortunately, it has been applied by men totally ignorant of its principles. Can it, therefore, be wondered at that it has so frequently failed of producing any beneficial effects? My great improvement in the Galvanic Apparatus was a method to regulate its power to the greatest nicety, so that an infant may be galvanised without experiencing the least unpleasantness; but no sooner do I make it public than I have made this discovery, than a host of imitators spring up like mushrooms, and state that they are also in possession of the secret; and, by all I hear, a pretty mess they make of their secret. Now, all the world knows how eminently successful I have been in cases of paralysis, particularly in recent cases. This success I attribute entirely to my superior method of regulating the power of the galvanic apparatus; for, without a perfect regulating power, it is utterly impossible to produce successful results. Scarcely a week passes but I have two or three patients who have been either galvanised by some pretender, or have been using that ridiculous apparatus called the electro-magnetic or electro-galvanic apparatus, and, as may reasonably be expected, without the slightest benefit. Many pretenders in the country, having heard of my great success, and my high standing as a medical galvanist in London, have made it public that they have received instructions from me, and are acting as my agents; and, not satisfied with this, are actually selling apparatuses, representing them to be mine. I shall, of course, endeavour to put a stop to this. In the meantime, I now state that my galvanic apparatuses can be procured from me only, as I employ no agents whatever. I will now endeavour to show how galvanism acts in cases of paralysis. Paralysis, or palsy, consists of three varieties—the hemiplegic, the paraplegic, and the local palsy. In the first, the patient is paralysed on one side only; in the second, the lower part of the body is affected on both sides; and in the third kind, particular limbs are affected. The cause of the attacks is the withdrawal of nervous influence from the nerves and muscles of the various parts. Now, Galvanism has been proved by the most eminent physiologists to be capable of supplying the nervous influence to those parts of the body which may be deficient of it, and hence the reason of its astonishing effect in cases of paralysis. In patients thus afflicted, I find that some parts of the spine are less sensitive than other parts; and, until those parts are aroused into action, the patient will not recover. Any medical man, who knows anything whatever of Galvanism, will be at once convinced how applicable Galvanism must be to such complaints; for not only does it arouse the dormant nerves and muscles into action, but it supplies them with that fluid of which they are deficient, viz., the nervous fluid. I think it, however, but fair to state that, in cases of paralysis of long duration, I as frequently fail as succeed, whilst in recent cases I generally succeed. Still, Galvanism should be resorted to in every case of paralysis, no matter of how long duration it might have been, for it cannot possibly do any harm, and it may do good. I repeat, Galvanism is a powerful remedy in cases of paralysis.

Health is the greatest worldly blessing we can enjoy, and yet many invalids, for the sake of saving a few guineas, will purchase apparatuses which are entirely useless for medical purposes. Galvanism, they say, is Galvanism, no matter whether the price of the apparatus be much or little. They may as well say a fiddle is a fiddle, and that there is no difference in them. Surely no one of common sense who feels desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism will, for the sake of a few guineas, throw his money away by purchasing an imperfect instead of a perfect apparatus. He may as well not try Galvanism at all as try it with an inefficient apparatus. These latter remarks I address particularly to invalids; but how much stronger do they apply to medical men who are applying Galvanism? They find it fail of producing those wonderful effects which I have found it to produce! And why is it? Simply because they are using an imperfect apparatus. Scarcely a day passes but I receive an order for my galvanic apparatus from medical men who have been using the small machines and found them useless.

I conclude by stating, that if Medical men employ Galvanism at all in their practice, they are bound, both in duty to themselves and to their patients to use the apparatus in its perfect form. The price is ten guineas. The cash to accompany the order.

WILLIAM HOOPER HAISE.

22, Brunswick-square, London.

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effectively as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HAISE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, the doloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are excessively fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms: One Guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Mr. Halse is weekly in receipt of letters from invalids informing him that they have been imposed upon by parties who have Galvanic Apparatuses for sale, representing them as Halse's Galvanic Apparatuses, and which they have afterwards discovered were not his at all. The only way to prevent this imposition is to order the Apparatus direct from Mr. Halse himself.

THE present Proprietor of HAISE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large) in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the Recipes, Titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HAISE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS: a sure Cure for Scurvy, Bad Legs, and all Impurities of the Blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

This medicine is generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in Pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s., patent duty included. The following letter must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of those drops.

This important letter is sent to Mr. Halse by Mr. Matthew, a highly respectable farmer, of the parish of Brent, Devon:—

"Brent, March 1st, 1842.

"Dear Sir,—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to state to the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I could never have believed such a powerful anti-scorbutic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbutic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident,—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; there-

fore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbutic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your Drops a trial; and, fortunate for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rollins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh in him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds, and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"Sir,—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itching, unsightly scabs. About six months since I provisionally saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the Salisbury Journal. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have not words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value."

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 14s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Chesapeake; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 232, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

THE only preparation compounded on physiological and scientific principles, for the restoration, production, and preservation of the Hair, is Dr. MERVARD'S Medicated EDYOSMIA. For many years it has been unfailingly successful in the reproduction of the Hair, when lost either by disease or partial decay of the roots, and for checking greyness, strengthening and preserving it after illness, &c. In the production of Whiskers, Moustachios, Eyebrows, &c., its effects are truly astonishing, producing them in a few weeks with the utmost certainty. It imparts a luxuriant gloss to the Hair, and is esteemed by hundreds who have used it to be the most elegant and cheapest preparation extant. Sent post free on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps by Dr. MERVARD, 14, Hand-court, H. Horn, London. For the nursery it is invaluable, its absorbent balsamic properties being exceedingly nourishing to Infants' Hair.

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	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Yearly Payment.
1847....	257	£19,998	192	£13,556	449	£63,564	9	£155
1848....	311	48,039	523	30,706	617	£58,235	1,451	336,980	7	270
1849....	708	107,629	450	26,253	1,505	619,978	2,663	753,860	13	280
1850....	809	136,365	410	27,961	1,680	656,425	2,899	820,754	14	263
Total ..	2,085	£342,031	1,575	£98,489	3,802	£1,534,638	7,462	£1,975,158	43	£907

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W. S. GOVER, Actuary and Secretary.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.
I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered.
I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, [and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.]
I remain, your faithful Servant,
JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.
In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles.
I am, your obedient servant,
F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OFFICE, 420, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.
GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels these two years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.
Your obedient servant,
G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

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As the period is now near at hand for the final closing of the Subscription Sheet of this great work, or, as it has been not inaptly designated, "*great national work*," I again take leave to call the attention of intending Subscribers to this fact, and have to request that all who purpose availing themselves of the opportunity I now offer them of securing such a boon for so small an amount will at once send me their names, so that no disappointment may ensue. Specimen sheets will be sent free by post on application.

(From the "Protestant World."—Edited by Dr. Cox.)

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Some time ago his affairs became embarrassed, and all his property he conveyed to his creditors; his mind became diseased, and he was recently an inmate of a lunatic asylum. He is now somewhat better, but much weakened and disabled, and he now lies at home on a bed of sore affliction, without the means of support, excepting the gifts of friends and acquaintances.

A few gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of raising a fund for his relief, and the smallest contribution will be thankfully received, and faithfully applied, if transmitted to any of the undersigned or to the Editor of this paper.

TESTIFICATION AND RECOMMENDATION.

The person referred to in the foregoing statement is well known to us, and the facts stated are strictly true. We cordially recommend this case to the favourable consideration of the benevolent.

Glasgow, 17th March, 1851.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILSON, Candleriggs, Glasgow.
WILLIAM Smeal, 161, Gallowgate-st., Glasgow.
ROBERT KETTLE, 76, Virginia-street, Glasgow.
WILLIAM MELVIN, 27, Wilson-street, Glasgow.
WILLIAM COCHRAN, 85, Candleriggs, Glasgow.
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